

السؤال الجواب

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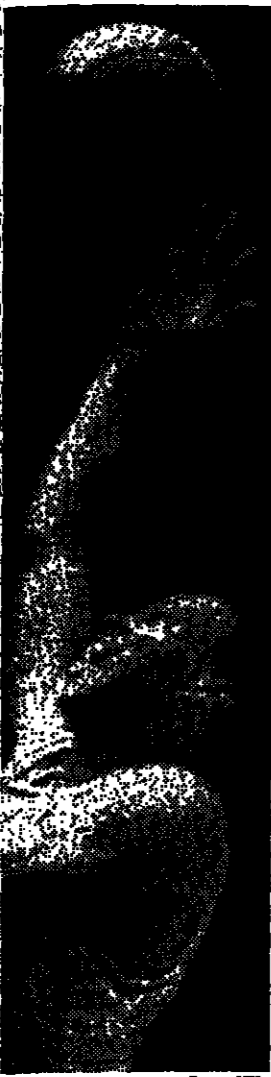
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PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

Highly... 6.00 Dm. Iran... 115 Rate... 1,000 Franc...  
22 S. Israel... 1,000 Lire... 145 Esc...  
Belgium... 20 B.F. Jordan... 300 Fds. Pags. of Iceland... 75 P...  
Denmark... 1.00 Dm. Spain... 100 Ptas... 120 P...  
France... 6.00 Dm. Taiwan... 500 N.T.S... 145 P...  
Germany... 11.00 Dm. Libya... 1.00 Dm. 8.00 Sw... 200 S...  
Greece... 2.00 Dm. Luxembourg... 60 Lf... 200 Franc... 250 F...  
Hungary... 1.00 Dm. Morocco... 5.00 Dm... 1.00 Dm...  
Italy... 1.00 Dm. Norway... 1.00 Nkr... 1.00 Dm...  
Japan... 1.00 Dm. Netherlands... 3.00 G... 1.00 Dm...  
Korea... 1.00 Dm. New Zealand... 1.00 Dm...  
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Zimbabwe... 1.00 Dm. ... 1.00 Dm...

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Lakers Win NBA Title



Byron Scott, who scored 11 points during a 23-7 run in the third quarter as the Los Angeles Lakers beat the Detroit Pistons, 108-105, to win a second straight championship of the NBA. Sports, Page 19.

## Syria May Buy China Missile

### Possible Weapon Sale Stirs Concern in U.S. and Israel

By Michael R. Gordon  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Syrian and Chinese officials have been discussing the possible sale of a new shorter-range Chinese missile to Syria, according to Israeli and U.S. officials.

The missile, known as the M-9, is still under development and may have been tested over the weekend, according to U.S. intelligence reports. The weapon has an estimated range of about 600 kilometers (375 miles), a specialist said.

Israeli military officials have said that the sale of the missile would present a serious threat to Israel, as it could be armed with chemical warheads. A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the

United States would view the sale of the missile with "deep concern." But Israeli and U.S. officials also stressed that a sale did not appear to be imminent.

"The deal between China and Syria is only at the negotiating stage," Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee of the Knesset, Israel's parliament. He added that the new missiles under development "are not yet ready."

"There have been preliminary discussions between Syria and China," a U.S. official said. "There have also been discussions between Iran and China, but with no conclusion that we know of."

Chinese arms sales to the Middle East have been a continuing source

of deep concern for U.S. policymakers. Over the last four years, China has sold more than \$5 billion worth of arms to developing nations, according to a report by the U.S. Congressional Research Service. Half of those weapons went to Iraq and nearly a third went to Iran.

American officials have been particularly disturbed by China's sale of Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran, which have been used by Iran to threaten shipping in the Gulf.

In addition, U.S. officials were distressed at China's recent decision to sell old, medium-range, CSS-2 ballistic missiles to Saudi Arabia. That deal undercut Western efforts to limit the spread of ballistic missiles.

## Arafat Aide's Plan Splits PLO

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service  
BEIRUT — A dispute has broken out within Palestinian guerrilla organizations over proposals put forward by a close aide to Yasser Arafat for negotiations with Israel.

Five guerrilla factions, one of which is represented in the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, have issued statements condemning the aide, Bassam Abu Sharif, for calling for negotiations with Israel and a referendum in the Israeli-occupied territories to determine who will speak for Palestinians at the talks.

The five factions criticizing him are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which is represented in the PLO leadership; al-Fatah Uprising, a Syrian-based group led by Abu Musa, who broke with Mr. Arafat five years ago; the Popular Struggle Front; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command; and Partisans of the Islamic Revolution in Palestine, a fundamentalist group. Their views were presented Monday in the newspaper As Safir.

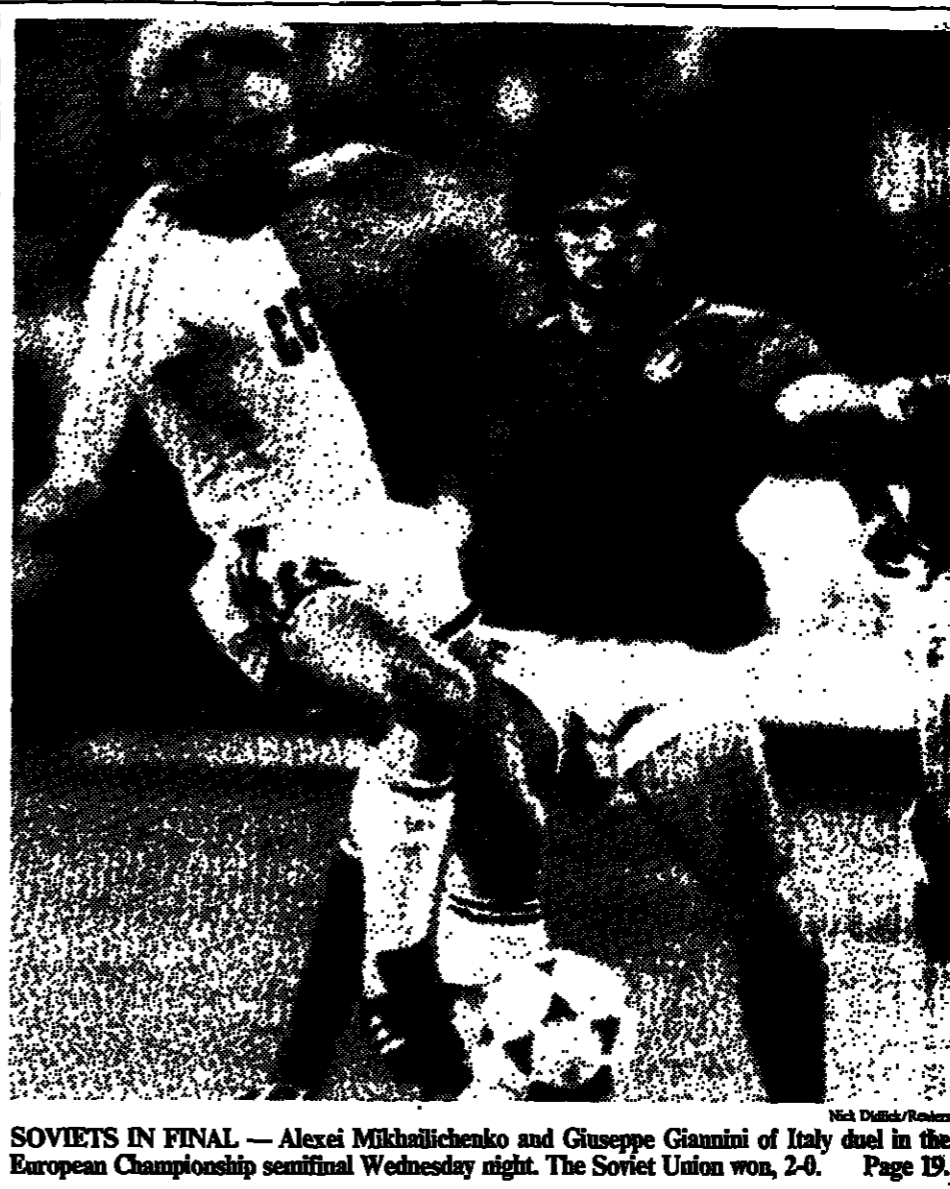
Written in English and entitled "PLO Views: Prospects of a Palestinian-Israeli Settlement," the Abu Sharif statement was circulated at the Arab summit conference in Al-

giers this month. A copy also was forwarded to the State Department in Washington.

The statement was signed by Mr. Abu Sharif, but As Safir quoted him as saying in an interview that the document had been drawn up with the knowledge and approval of Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman.

In the statement, Mr. Abu Sharif maintains that the time has come to invest the gains of the uprising in the occupied territories in a political settlement of the Palestinian problem.

"The Palestinians would be making a big mistake if they thought See PLO, Page 6



SOVIETS IN FINAL — Alexei Mikhailichenko and Giuseppe Giannini of Italy duel in the European Championship semifinal Wednesday night. The Soviet Union won, 2-0. Page 19.

## Markets Propelled By Dollar

### Currency's Surge Boosts Stocks in U.S. and Europe

NEW YORK — Financial markets in the United States and Europe rose strongly Wednesday, as the dollar surged amid optimism that leading Western industrial nations would support a higher level for the U.S. currency.

The dollar reached its highest levels against the Deutsche mark since the end of October and its firmest point on the yen since mid-March.

The currency's rise, and an indication that U.S. economic growth slowed in May, propelled stock prices higher in New York and in major European financial centers. Dealers said investors were rushing to buy shares in European companies, whose goods would become more competitive in world markets as the stronger dollar increases the price of U.S. products.

The Dow Jones industrial average of 30 leading U.S. stocks surged by more than 30 points in afternoon trading on the New York Stock Exchange, later closing with a gain of 43.03 points at 2,152.30. (Page 12.)

"The whole focus today is on the strength of the dollar," said John Nibbenich of Nomura Securities International.

In New York, the U.S. currency closed sharply higher at 1.7818 DM, up more than 25 pfennig from 1.7553 at Tuesday's close, and at 128.925 yen, 2.5 yen above the previous finish at 126.425.

An unexpected 2.2 percent drop in U.S. durable goods orders last month, however, added further fuel to the powerful rally in share prices and bonds. The figure indicated that U.S. economic growth had slowed, thus dampening worries over inflation. (Page 11.) U.S. bond prices rose by as much as 1/4 point, or \$17.50 for each \$1,000 face amount.

"There's a new perception that dollar instruments are the place to be," said Michael Metz, a market strategist with Oppenheimer & Co.

The dollar got an early boost on news that West Germany's finance minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, had said that the recent rise in the dollar was not a cause for concern. He was commenting after the Group of Seven major industrial democracies had finished its summit meeting in Toronto on Tuesday by calling for a generally stable dollar.

Mr. Stoltenberg's view was echoed by...

## Bush Urges His Party to Ignore Polls

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush is urging Senate Republicans not to worry about polls showing him seriously trailing the designated Democratic presidential nominee, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, because "we do not yet have all the issues in focus."

Mr. Bush, speaking after a meeting with Republicans, who pledged to speak for him in the fall campaign, said: "I read the polls. They don't bother me a bit."

At the meeting, several leading Republicans pledged to carry the burden of the attack against Mr. Dukakis, a strategy designed to prevent a backlash against Mr. Bush himself.

The latest Washington Post-ABC News poll showed Mr. Dukakis leading Mr. Bush by 51 to 39 percent. For more than a month, Mr. Bush has shrugged off similar reports by saying that his differences with Mr. Dukakis had not been presented to voters.

Mr. Bush launched his first major attack against Mr. Dukakis in a speech June 9 in Houston.

After the meeting Tuesday, the senators said they were eager to join the effort. "We're ready to go," said Senator Alan K. Simpson, a Wyoming Republican. "We're like a bunch of trout ready to jump out of the water. We handed him a letter to say, 'Hey pal, we're ready to hit the road. We're ready for some fun. Let's get out there and show them who Michael Dukakis is.'"

The appeals from the senators seemed to echo those they made to Mr. Bush more than two months ago. Since then, many Republicans have been critical of Mr. Bush for what they have described as drift in his campaign.

When Mr. Bush visited the Capitol on April 15, the Senate Republican leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said, "We're ready to go to work." Mr. Dole said of the closed meeting with Mr. Bush, "I think what we wanted to do was a positive signal to our candidate that he can call on us."

## Drought Reaps Big Crop Loss in U.S. Great Plains

By Keith Schneider  
New York Times Service  
JAMESTOWN, North Dakota — At least half the wheat, barley and oat crops in the northern Great Plains have been lost to heat and drought since a tighter grip on the nation's farmland.

According to a survey of industry experts and state agricultural economists in the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Montana, the region's losses already total 650 million bushels (22.8 billion liters). This is

about a fifth of the 3 billion bushels of those crops that the Agriculture Department expected to be harvested across the nation this spring and fall.

And the losses could be much more severe, agricultural authorities say, if there is no substantial rainfall in the next week to 10 days. The drought also has begun to cause deterioration of the nation's corn, soybean and vegetable crops, particularly in the Middle West and the South.

[Temperatures were topping records over a wide area of the United States on Wednesday for the fourth straight day, according to news agency dispatches. On Tuesday, temperatures of 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 centigrade) or above were recorded in 23 states.

[The heat and lack of rain also continued to lower water levels on rivers. Traffic was impeded on parts of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as barges ran aground or were slowed in bottlenecks.]

Thus what began in January as one of the most promising years of the decade for American agriculture has instead become one more cruel ordeal for thousands of farmers, whose pain is likely to be shared by millions of other Americans.

Reagan administration officials and economists have said prices of bakery products, pasta, beer and poultry could rise in the fall, although the extent of the increase is still far from clear.

Fields that should be lush with grain are frayed and wilted. Soil that is normally black with moisture is pale and baked with a thin hard crust. In many fields, crops never germinated.

More than half of North Dakota's wheat crop has been destroyed. At 300 million bushels, it is second in the country to that of Kansas and was valued last year at \$1 billion.

"Our losses are above 60 percent, and they could already be 70 percent," said Arlan Lehman, an agricultural economist at North Dakota State University in Fargo. "The sun is just cooking these crops."

Farmers throughout the country have asked Congress for help. On Monday, Senator Quentin N. Burdick, a North Dakota Democrat, introduced a proposal that would pay grain farmers whose crops were destroyed all the income support

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## Klosk

## Johannesburg Bomb Hurts 10

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — A bomb exploded in an amusement arcade on Wednesday and wounded 10 people, including a pregnant woman and her 2-year-old daughter, officials said.

A police spokesman said four people were seriously injured. No organization claimed responsibility.

## W. German Store Hours

BONN (Reuters) — The cabinet on Wednesday approved a measure that would allow West German shoppers, long hampered by restrictive store opening hours, to shop one evening a week.

## General News

A U.S. senator says the Pentagon underreported its spending on consultants. Page 3.

African nations are fighting a slide of toxic waste. Page 7.

The Waldheim controversy is fading away in Vienna. Page 2.

## Science

A U.S. scientist struggles to convince others that his theory of how drugs act should be tested on humans. Page 10.

## Business/Finance

Robert Maxwell is seeking to form a communications company with Societe Generale of Belgium. Page 11.

Volvo is buying 20 percent of Erico from Ford Motor for \$100 million. Page 11.

## Down Close

The Dollar in New York  
DM 1.7818  
Pound 1.7855  
Yen 128.925  
FF 6.0035

## Latvian Writers Publish Call for Sovereignty

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service  
MOSCOW — In one of the boldest nationalist appeals ever issued an official Soviet group, unions representing writers and other cultural figures in the republic of Latvia have called on Moscow to make a "republic what they called 'a sovereign state' within the Soviet Union."

The proclamation stopped short of calling for secession from the Soviet Union, a position advocated by some dissidents, but it was one of the boldest nationalist appeals ever issued by an official group and published in official newspapers.

## A \$52 Million House, Complete With Lion's Run

By Michael Winerip  
New York Times Service  
HUNTINGTON, New York — His many years in real estate have taught Eliot Jordan that it would be a mistake to use the hard sell when showing a 170-room, \$52 million house.

"Low-key, very low-key, always low-key," said Mr. Jordan, who works for L.B. Kaye Associates. "This is not an impulse item."

Since getting the listing last fall for the former Otto Kahn estate — believed to be the largest private home in the United States — Mr. Jordan has shown it just six times.

"We had two offers," said Mr. Jordan. "A Japanese investor and a European who collects castles. No, I can't say how much. Both too low."

Last week, Mr. Jordan got a call from a Mr. Okada — he did not give his first name — who said he was representing a Japanese investor who might be in the market for a 170-room house.

On Friday, Mr. Okada and his assistant met Mr. Jordan and his assistant at the castle, which looks much like Fontainebleau in France.

Six others tagged along with Mr. Jordan, some hoping to shoot commercials there, some with secret projects in mind.

"Mr. Okada's the important one," Mr. Jordan whispered, leading them in the front door to a spiral staircase.

"Citizen Kane" was filmed here," Mr. Jordan said.

But then he stopped, noticing Mr. Okada was gone. Outside, Mr. Okada was rapidly snapping exterior photos.

"Mr. Okada," called Mr. Jordan. "We can come back, let's go in now. Mr. Okada! Mr. Okada!"

Built 70 years ago for \$4.5 million by the financier as a summer castle, the estate deteriorated after Otto Kahn's death and was sold in 1948 to a military academy.

By 1978, rats, vermin and code violations were so prevalent that the town shut the academy.

For five years the castle sat empty. Windows were broken. Vagrants slept there. In 1983, Gary Melius, a developer of suburban office buildings, bought it for \$1.5 million.

To start, 300 truckloads of trash were hauled off. Mr. Jordan said \$15 million has been spent so far, restoring the lavish banquet, library and ballrooms.

"A million was spent on the roof alone," he said.

The developer had planned to split the castle into 37 condominiums and built one, priced at \$1.3 million.

"There's a certain cachet to living at the castle," said Mr. Jordan. There is, but the condo didn't sell, and now Mr. Melius is interested in giving someone else the opportunity to own a castle.

If Mr. Okada takes it as is, with most of the second and third floor gutted, the reduced asking price is \$35 million.

"Taxes are \$75,000," said Mr. Jordan. "Not that bad."

During the tour, Mr. Okada said almost nothing and photographed almost everything.

Mr. Jordan explained how the library was redone, then pointed to the 11 reflecting pools.

Immediately, Mr. Okada rushed outside to shoot the pools. "Mr. Okada, Mr. Okada!" called Mr. Jordan. "Come back!"

They rode an elevator to the third floor to see the condo. Mr. Jordan led them to the bathroom where a waterfall had been built into the shower.

For a moment, Mr. Okada stopped taking pictures and said, "Is this on purpose?"

Later, downstairs, Mr. Jordan explained that the house was built before air conditioning, with ducts under the floors to pick up breezes from Long Island Sound.

Outside, Mr. Jordan said there once had been a nursery to provide fresh flowers for the house. By the end of the story, Mr.

Okada was a dot on the horizon, taking long shots of the estate.

In the distance you could just make it out as he turned to his assistant for more film.

Mr. Okada returned and asked where the zoo had been.

"They had a lion's run," said Mr. Jordan. "Lions were an early version of burglary alarms."

Everyone laughed except Mr. Okada.

They marched through a maze of basement hallways and then hunched over to fit through a small door, where the lions' cages were. The sub-basement was dark, but they even found the troughs where the lions drank.

Heading upstairs, through the cool darkness, the only noise was the sound of a camera rewinding.

At the Citizen Kane staircase, Mr. Okada started to say something and everyone was quiet.

"O.K., we are through," he said.

They exchanged goodbyes, then Mr. Okada turned to Mr. Jordan. "Could you please have the site plan to me by 5 P.M.?" he said.

Suddenly Mr. Jordan's face lit up with the unmistakable glow of a man getting a 5 percent commission on a castle. "No problem," said Mr. Jordan.

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# Furor Over Waldheim Record Now Fading Away in Vienna

By Robert McCartney  
*Washington Post Service*

VIENNA — The once-noisy controversy over President Kurt Waldheim's war record and Austrians have resigned in diplomatic snubs to Mr. Waldheim and in damage that he causes to the nation's image abroad.

The visit to Austria by Pope John Paul II that starts Thursday is likely to revive interest briefly in the debate over Mr. Waldheim's role while serving with a German Army unit that committed atrocities in the Balkans during World War II.

Given Mr. Waldheim's repeated refusals to resign, and Chancellor Franz Vranitzky's inability to muster enough political support to force out the president, it is widely assumed that Mr. Waldheim will serve the remaining four years of his six-year term in the largely ceremonial office.

"We are obliged to tolerate him, because there is nothing else we can do," said a senior figure in Mr. Vranitzky's Socialist Party, which is critical of Mr. Waldheim.

But interest is expected to die down quickly after the pope finishes his five-day pastoral visit, according to government officials, politicians, diplomats and other observers. They said that the Waldheim issue has virtually dropped from view since the emotion-filled, 50th anniversary in March of Hitler's annexation of Austria.

"People are not leaning back and saying they're comfortable with the Waldheim situation. They just don't want to deal with it. I don't see any issue that could bring it up again in a serious way," an Austrian official said.

Mr. Vranitzky has backed away from a threat, made in February, that he would resign if the Waldheim affair continued to eat up 60 percent of his time. The chancellor issued the warning after an international historians' commission presented a report that criticized Mr. Waldheim for having done nothing to stop war crimes that he knew about, and for concealing his wartime role for decades.

The commission found no evidence that Mr. Waldheim personally had committed war crimes.

Mr. Vranitzky is head of government while Mr. Waldheim holds the less powerful but symbolically important post of chief of state.

Mr. Vranitzky now says that the

Waldheim affair is occupying much less of his schedule. His government coalition, which was sharply divided over whether to accept the historians' report, is no longer troubled by the president's case.

Mr. Waldheim will greet the pope on his arrival Thursday, and will meet with him privately later in the day.

Israel and international Jewish organizations condemned the pope a year ago when he received Mr. Waldheim at the Vatican. John Paul is the only Western leader to have met with Mr. Waldheim since he became president in July 1986.

The pope, while lending Mr. Waldheim some respectability by meeting him, reportedly has sought to avoid giving Mr. Waldheim too high a profile during the pastoral visit.

The foreign ministers of Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia — all neighbors of Austria — have arranged to meet Foreign Minister Alois Mock away from Vienna in sites near Austria's borders with their countries.

"They just want to avoid getting involved in this internal Austrian affair. It's a very difficult situation for a small country like Austria, which must depend a lot on good relations with other countries," an Austrian official said.



An Austrian gardener trims the grass in the town of Trazdorf, where Pope John Paul II will celebrate a Mass this Friday. The signs in background read "Welcome" in German and Hungarian.

# 2 Canadians Expelled in Retaliation By Moscow

*The Associated Press*

MOSCOW — The Soviet government retaliated Wednesday for the expulsion and barring of 17 Soviet diplomats from Canada by expelling two Canadian diplomats and declaring three others persona non grata.

Tass said the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander A. Bessmertnykh, informed Canadian Ambassador Vernon Turner of the expulsion order.

Mr. Bessmertnykh handed Mr. Turner a note protesting the Canadian government's move against Soviet diplomats as "a rude antagonistic act" and as a "huge provocation."

The note said the Canadian government was trying to spoil relations with the Moscow at a time when East-West ties were improving.

The retaliation had been expected. Earlier Wednesday, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Genadi I. Gerasimov, said Moscow would respond "as soon as possible." Mr. Gerasimov said the Canadian action was "entirely groundless and invented."

The Tass dispatch said two Canadian diplomats in Moscow, Naval Attaché Raymond Steele and Second Secretary Evelyn Fuxley, had three days to leave the Soviet Union. They were accused of "engaging in activity which is absolutely unacceptable" and which does not correspond to their official status. This is diplomatic language for spying.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Vietnam Names New Prime Minister

BANGKOK (AP) — Do Muoi, who has directed purges against corruption in Vietnam's ruling Communist Party, was chosen Wednesday as the country's prime minister, the official Hanoi radio said.

He was elected on the opening day of the National Assembly, the broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said. He replaces Pham Hung, who died in March. Mr. Muoi, 71, is the third-ranking member of the Politburo, the policy-making body.

Little known to most Vietnamese, he gave up the deputy prime minister's post last year to become No. 2 in the party secretariat. A strong responsibility was directing a purge of inept and corrupt elements in the 1.8-million-member Communist Party. Before that, he held many party and government jobs.

## Hungarians Protest Police Actions

BUDAPEST (UPI) — More than 300 Hungarians, including leading film-makers, writers and intellectuals, demanded on Wednesday that the government curb violent police action at peaceful demonstrations.

The group was protesting the police attack on a demonstration of nearly 1,000 people who were commemorating the execution on June 16, 1958, of the leader of the 1956 Hungarian uprising, Imre Nagy. Witnesses said police charged the crowd with rubber truncheons. They said at least 19 people were detained and scores were injured. The Hungarian authorities said five were arrested.

The new leader of the Communist Party, Karoly Grosz, who is also prime minister, made clear that such protests would not be tolerated. "The enemy, the opposition, is trying to test our political reflexes and our resolution," he said Tuesday in a speech to Hungarian unions.

## Sweden to Fire at Errant Submarines

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Sweden said Wednesday that it has told its navy to shoot underwater intruders on sight. It has frequently complained about foreign submarines entering its waters.

The Defense Ministry said it had approved new combat rules, to be introduced on July 1, allowing navy captains to attack suspected intruders in inner Swedish waters without any warning shots. In the outer waters of Swedish marine territory, however, warning shots would still be fired if the ministry added.

"The armed forces may attack with no prior warning," the ministry said in a statement. The Soviet Union has twice been accused by Sweden of being responsible for the alleged intrusions, both denied by Moscow.

## China Rejects Dalai Lama's Proposal

BEIJING (Reuters) — China will not allow Tibet independence "in any form," a Chinese diplomat said in the first official Chinese reaction to proposals made last week by the Dalai Lama, the exiled leader of the Tibetan people, the New China News Agency reported.

A Chinese diplomat in Geneva said Tuesday that "China's sacred sovereignty" over Tibet was undeniable and that Beijing would never yield to outside pressure on the issue, the agency said.

The Dalai Lama, who is currently touring Europe, last week proposed self-governing Tibet in which Beijing could retain control of foreign policy and maintain troops. The Chinese spokesman said the proposal showed "some change in time" but that the religious leader had not altered his opposition to Chinese sovereignty or his attempts to "internationalize" the Tibet issue, the agency reported.

## Sikh Separatists Slay 9 in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India (Reuters) — Sikh separatists killed nine people Wednesday in Punjab, where residents still were stunned from a bomb attack the day before that left at least 27 dead in Amritsar.

The police said five persons were shot to death in one attack in the Sangur district in southern Punjab. The others, including a Communist Party of India activist, were killed in separate attacks in various parts of the state.

More than 60 people have died since the weekend in a resurgence of an extremist campaign for an independent Sikh homeland in Punjab, officials said.

## Iran May Help on 3 British Hostages

LONDON (Reuters) — Four British members of Parliament returned from Tehran on Wednesday where they were reported to have received a pledge of Iranian help in finding British hostages held in Beirut. They were expected to brief Archbishop Robert Runcie on their trip.

The hostages are Terry Waite, a Church of England envoy, John McCarthy, a journalist, and Brian Keenan, a teacher who holds dual British-Irish nationality.

# U.S. Radio Takes Up a Polish Challenge

By John Tagliabue  
*New York Times Service*

WARSAW — Never one to shy from a good tussle, Jerzy Urban, the Polish government spokesman, offered Tuesday to travel to the Munich headquarters of Radio Free Europe to discuss its reporting on Poland.

The American-financed station promptly accepted.

"If you are not afraid of a discussion about the role of Radio Free Europe in the situation in Poland," Mr. Urban said at his weekly news conference, referring to the station's Polish-language staff, "I declare my readiness to travel to Munich, and although this is not a dignified role for an official of the Polish state, I declare my readiness to meet face to face with the staff of the Polish section of Radio Free Europe."

Mr. Urban also put forth an offer from Polish radio that a group of Radio Free Europe editors travel to Poland for a broadcast about "the subject of the free transfer of information and honesty."

E. Eugene Pell, an American who is director of Radio Free Europe, said that the station accepted both offers. "I have read Mr. Urban's statement that he is prepared to come to Munich for an on-the-air discussion with our editorial staff with great interest," Mr. Pell said. "I welcome his offer, accept it, and will forward a formal invitation to him tomorrow."

Mr. Pell said the station also accepted the offer for its editors to travel to Warsaw.

It appeared to be the first time that a senior official from any East bloc government had offered to visit the headquarters of Radio Free Europe and take part in formal discussions with the station's staff. The station is ordinarily considered by East European governments as a fast of venomous anti-Communist propaganda.

Mr. Urban frequently comments about Radio Free Europe broadcasts in his weekly news conferences. On Tuesday, he described the station as an "anachronism" that he said was "acting against improvement in East-West relations."

The offers Tuesday were the latest skirmish in a running battle that Mr. Urban, who pioneered the role of government spokesman in the East bloc, has been waging with Radio Free Europe since Warsaw stopped jamming its broadcasts at the beginning of the year. Since then, its programs have been clearly received in most of Poland.

Warsaw attributed its decision to stop jamming to a desire for greater openness. It also saves the government the cost of operating expensive jamming equipment.

The government also has begun a daily radio program that broadcasts excerpts from several Western radio programs, including those of Radio Free Europe.

## Mulroney Defends Action

Asked about reports that the 17 Soviet diplomats had been involved in industrial and commercial espionage, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said, "I will confirm that indeed the government of Canada took such action last week in regard to the improper and unacceptable behavior by representatives of the Soviet government in Canada."

The New York Times reported from Toronto.

The prime minister said officials acted swiftly after being briefed on the affair by the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service, the civilian agency responsible for counter-espionage activity. "Certain people were expelled," he said.

Officials familiar with the case said it involved two diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa, six officials at the Soviet trade mission in Montreal and nine other Soviet personnel who were out of Canada when the case broke and will not be permitted to return.

The official said the case was not linked to another spying incident disclosed last week involving a Canadian, Stephen J. Ratkai, who was charged with procuring secret documents and information from a U.S. Navy station in Newfoundland that tracks Soviet submarines in the Atlantic.

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THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

# Israeli Troops Capture 4 Guerrillas at Border

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops captured four Palestinian guerrillas who tried to infiltrate from Lebanon on Wednesday. There were incidents elsewhere in Israel and a general strike was staged in the occupied territories.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir praised the soldiers for forcing the guerrillas to surrender after a half-hour battle at a border fence. Three guerrillas were slightly wounded. There were no Israeli casualties.

Security sources said the four guerrillas were on their way to carry out an attack in Israel when they were spotted near Kfar Yuval about 4 A.M.

The guerrillas were armed with machine-guns, explosives, and rocket-propelled grenade launchers, the sources said.

Palestinian guerrillas have tried to cross Israel's northern border eight times in five months. Five Israeli soldiers and 17 guerrillas have been killed in the ensuing clashes.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Palestinians observed a general strike called by underground leaders of the six-month-old uprising protesting against Israeli occupation.

Stores and businesses closed, public transportation halted and fewer Arab workers arrived at their jobs in Israel.

There were fires in many fields throughout the country and Israeli authorities believed Palestinian nationalists had started some of them.

# Workers March In Yugoslavia

BELGRADE — Women textile workers demanding pay raises marched on parliament in Belgrade on Wednesday as more than 5,000 striking car workers staged street protests in Slovenia, the state news agency Tanjug said.

The demonstrations were the latest in a series of workers' public protests against Prime Minister Branko Mitlic's austerity policies of limiting wages and liberalizing prices.

Workers from other local firms joined the Slovenian car factory strikers in Maribor, Belgrade television said. The auto workers, whose average monthly wage is 450,000 dinars (\$212), demanded a 50 percent pay rise.

# TRAVEL UPDATE

## Flight Crews Strike Japan Air Lines

TOKYO (UPI) — Flight crews struck Japan Air Lines on Wednesday over the company's plan to operate a new jumbo jet with trimmed down crews, but nonunion personnel managed to keep 76 percent of the day's flights in the air.

A JAL spokesman said 10 international and 67 domestic flights were canceled. He said should the strike continue into a second day Thursday, the airline would be able to operate more than 80 percent of flights. Striking union members are protesting JAL's plans to introduce the new Boeing 747-400, which is built for a two-person crew, eliminating the flight engineer.

## Alitalia Pilots Stage 24-Hour Strike

ROME (AFP) — Alitalia pilots started a 24-hour strike on Wednesday to protest the Italian airline's decision to charter a plane from an American company, Tower Airlines, to keep its Rome-New York route open. It has been out of operation for several days because of walkouts by other workers.

The other strikers include ground staff at Rome's Fiumicino Airport who do not belong to an officially sanctioned union and who continued sporadic walkouts to protest the abolition of summer leave for "autonomous strikers."

Meanwhile, a 24-hour strike has been called for Saturday on Italy's railways.

## Strikes Disrupt 2 French Airlines

PARIS (Reuters) — Pilots and technicians at Air Inter, France's domestic airline, began a two-day strike on Wednesday, stopping about 40 percent of scheduled flights, airline officials said. The strikers are protesting a planned reduction of cabin staff from three to two in a new fleet of 12 Airbus A-320 planes.

Navigators at France's long-haul airline UTA also went on strike on Wednesday. UTA management said foreign planes had been chartered and timetables slightly altered to ensure that at least 16 of the day's 18 flights would run normally.

Smoking will be banned in most Swedish domestic air terminals starting July 1, the National Airport Authority said Wednesday.

Spain is hiring 4,000 extra police at its resorts this summer to help keep the beach areas free of crime, the government said Wednesday. (Reuters)

**"Open Letter to Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre"**

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre  
Seminaire Internationale St. Pie X  
Notre Dame des Champs  
Ecole, Switzerland  
Telephone Numbers: 41-26-62927  
41-26-62308

Your Excellency,

Thoroughly disturbed by your announcement published yesterday, that you intend to ordain four bishops on June 30th, in open rebellion against the Holy See, I am writing to beg you reconsider your decision.

To go through with it would only be an act of pride which as you know would automatically bring with it your excommunication and that of the four ordained candidates.

What are you going to gain by provoking the first schism in more than 118 years? Notoriety. Is that what you are after? Or reform? This is not the way to achieve it.

Most respectfully may I remind you that a prelate of your position and age, is also subject to people who give bad advise. Don't listen to them. It is clear they are not acting in good faith.

May God Almighty illuminate you and make you humble again, so that you will not take this terrible step in separating yourself and your Fraternity of St. Pius X from the one and only Roman Catholic Apostolic Church.

Lastly, through this Open Letter to you, I am asking all true Catholics in the United States where I happen to be today, and of the whole World, to pray for you and to write imploring you to reconsider, as I am doing. When you receive an avalanche of letters, postcards, telegrams, telexes, telefaxes, and telephone calls, begging you to desist, you will realize how wrong you are.

Praying that you will listen to God's will, I remain respectfully yours,

Alberto J. Vollmer  
95 River St.  
Hoboken, N.J. 07030  
Miami, Friday June 17th, 1988

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# Senator Says Pentagon Underreported Consultants' Figures

By Helen Dewar and Molly Moore

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Defense Department spent at least \$3 billion last year on consulting contracts, vastly more than its official figure of \$155 million, a senior senator has said.

The legislator, Senator David H. Pryor, Democrat of Arkansas, said on Tuesday as the government's investigation into possible bribery by military consultants shined light on the overhauling of military purchasing practices.

Using figures compiled by the General Accounting Office, the watchdog agency of Congress, Pryor said the Pentagon and other major agencies were significantly underreporting their use of

private contractors in what amounts to "keeping this shadow government under wraps."

Although the Defense Department said it spent \$155 million on consultants in the 1987 fiscal year, the accounting office, using a broader definition of consulting services, put the total at no less than \$2.8 billion and possibly as high as \$18.8 billion, Mr. Pryor said in a Senate speech.

The Pentagon is showing "only the light side of the moon, not the dark side where the cheese is," said Mr. Pryor, chairman of a Governmental Affairs subcommittee on federal services. It has been investigating government use of private consultants.

These were among the related comments:

• President Ronald Reagan, at the Toronto economic summit

meeting, said the reports of wrongdoing that surfaced last week disappointed him, but he added, "I think it should be understandable about how such things can happen in something as big as our government."

• Sources said federal investigators, who wiretapped at least a dozen persons during the inquiry, had photographed and videotaped meetings between some individuals under investigation.

On Capitol Hill, legislators in both chambers were dusting off old proposals and drafting new ones to reform weapons-purchasing procedures. The proposals are directed at procedures that may have been manipulated by consultants to obtain inside information to help clients obtain lucrative government contracts.

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, an Armed Services Committee member, proposed that the undersecretary of defense for acquisition become "procurement czar" for all defense acquisitions. He proposed limiting activities of consultants, contractors and government personnel in charge of procurement information.

In compiling consultant costs, the GAO used broad definitions developed by the Reagan administration in a cabinet-level study in 1984 of the true costs of consulting services, an aide to Mr. Pryor said. The study was prompted because agencies understated consultant costs to fend off cost-cutting, the aide said.

The Pentagon's inspector general has made similar findings, Mr. Pryor said. While the army reported spending \$23,000 on consultants in 1983, Mr. Pryor said, the department's inspector general said the army spent \$2.7 million on them.

In the Senate, the Armed Services Committee chairman, Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, urged caution about scandal-spawned proposals for change. But, he said, there may be "loopholes" that need closing, especially in the area of consultants. Congress should examine whether consultants are being engaged to get around restrictions imposed on government employees and private contractors, he said.

He urged that Congress determine how many abuses violate existing law and warned against excessive regulation that could lead to higher costs.

• News Leaks Criticized

The House speaker, Jim Wright of Texas, criticized as "thoroughly outrageous" and "despicable" the

news leaks that have led to reports linking five House members to the Pentagon bribery and fraud investigation, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"No member of the House is under investigation," Mr. Wright said Wednesday. He said House lawyers had told him that no subpoenas had been issued for members and that federal investigators had not sought any information about House members.

Five House members have been reported as being under scrutiny, although all have said they were not involved. The five are Representatives Bill Chappell Jr., Democrat of Florida; Thomas J. Downey, Democrat of New York; Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York; Andy Ireland, Republican of Florida; and Roy Dyson, Democrat of Maryland.

## Manhattan Civic Plan Advances

By Thomas J. Lueck

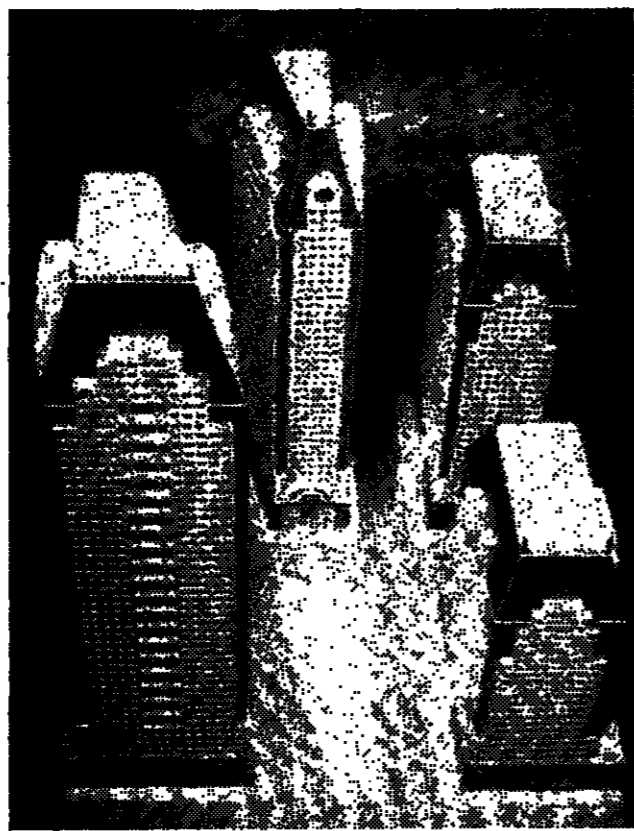
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A long-dormant plan to redevelop Times Square has taken an important step up the drawing board as officials of New York City and New York State announced that they had signed detailed development agreements for four office towers, to be built at two intersections of 42d Street in Manhattan.

The agreements mean that work will begin on the towers — one on the northeast and southwest corners of 42d and Broadway and the northwest and southwest corners of 42d and Seventh Avenue — before next spring. The agreement was signed with a development concern, Times Square Center Associates, a joint venture between Park Tower Realty and the Prudential Insurance Company of America.

The towers, ranging from 31 stories to 38 stories, would anchor an overall development plan.

A merchandise mart and hotel were planned for Eighth Avenue and 42d Street, but no development has been found. Nine theaters along 42d Street are to be renovated, and the Times Square subway station is to be rebuilt. Most of the work paid for by Times Square Center Associates. Meanwhile, state officials said they were in difficult negotiations with a developer for the proposed merchandise mart.



Changing Manhattan: A view looking downtown from West 43d Street of a model of four office towers planned for Times Square as part of a huge urban plan that would include a merchandise mart, a hotel as well as nine renovated theaters.

Vincent Tese, chairman of the Urban Development Corp., said the state was "very close" to an agreement with Joseph P. Kennedy Enterprises Inc., the Kennedy family concern that owns Chicago's Merchandise Mart. In order to induce the Kennedy concern or other developers to build a mart on 42d Street, Mr. Tese said "we will have to offer a

much sweeter deal" in tax breaks and other economic incentives than have been granted to developers of the four office towers. Despite the remaining problems, however, several officials said final agreement on the four towers had been the crucial step toward completion of the entire redevelopment plan.

## Political Employees of the Contras Get Notices of Dismissal by June 30

By George Volsky

New York Times Service

MIAMI — All employees of the political support network of the Nicaraguan rebels around the world have received notices of dismissal as of June 30, a senior contra official said.

The layoffs involve 350 to 400 people but do not include the fighters, said the contra official, Silvio Arguello Cardenal. He said some employees would eventually be required to conduct reduced political operations in support of the anti-Sandinist cause.

The Reagan administration has said it is planning to request additional financing for the contras, but the prospects for such a request in Congress are uncertain.

In March, Congress approved \$47.9 million for children who are victims of the war in Nicaragua, a truce monitoring commission, and food, clothing and medical supplies for the rebels, but there has been difficulty in delivering the aid in Nicaragua.

"There is obviously a budgetary crunch and expenses have to be cut," said Mr. Arguello, a vice president of the Nicaraguan Assembly. The 54 self-appointed members of the year-old assembly, anti-Sandinists in exile, choose the top political leaders of the contra movement. "Our operations outside Nicaragua have become overbureaucratized, and it is high time that they be totally revamped," Mr. Arguello said.

Jorge Rosales, a spokesman for the Miami contra office, would not comment about the layoffs, which involve workers in publicity, communications, family support ser-

VICES, and clerical help. He acknowledged that several plans to reorganize contra political operations are being prepared and said they would be presented to the five directors of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the main contra political organization.

In addition to the Miami contra headquarters, which includes workers at Radio Liberación, a shortwave broadcasting outlet, the Nicaraguan Resistance has offices in Washington and in several Latin American countries, including Honduras and Costa Rica. In Europe, there are offices or representatives in Spain, Italy, France, Britain and West Germany, among other countries. The annual worldwide budget for political operations is \$3 million to \$5 million, contra officials said.

Most of the workers at contra headquarters receive salaries ranging from \$12,000 to \$15,000. Contra employees said that some of them have not been paid this month.

Each of the five directors of the Nicaraguan Resistance is said to be paid \$75,000 a year and has an expense account. They reportedly have been paid directly from a U.S. government source that differs from the one that pays the employees, and their checks have reportedly continued to arrive on time.

The contra troops remaining in Nicaragua now number fewer than 2,000, people in Honduras who closely follow contra affairs said by telephone Monday from Tegucigalpa, the capital. This is about the same number as were there last year, before about 8,000 Honduran-based rebels began entering Nicaragua in large numbers.

Because American supply flights were interrupted and the contras and the Nicaraguan government have not reached an agreement about how to transport food to the contras, many rebels have gone back to Honduras, the people in the capital said.

## Botha Proposes Black in Cabinet

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG — The South African government introduced bills in Parliament on Wednesday to allow appointment of the country's first black cabinet minister, Chris Hemis, minister of constitutional development and planning, said he hoped the bills would be passed by the end of the year.

South Africa's 26 million blacks have no vote. No black person has served in the central government.

President Pieter W. Botha told legislators on Monday that blacks should be given "ministerial responsibilities in respect of matters affecting their communities." Observers said Mr. Botha probably first would appoint a black deputy minister to help with an issue such as housing or education.

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# Communication Bedevils the Summiters DRY:

## Heavy Crop Loss

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

TORONTO — At a dinner Monday night at Hart House, an ivy-encrusted college at the University of Toronto, some of the European leaders gathered at their annual summit meeting were left scratching their heads after an exchange over farming subsidies between President Ronald Reagan and Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission.

This was no surprise to Italian newspaper of the Italian Communist Party. "It's been a problem throughout his career," Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan is also a newcomer at a conference at which five of the participants altogether have attended 36 economic summit meetings — Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Reagan, President François Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Mr. Takeshita, 64, who speaks no English and who posed for his official photograph in a kimono, suggesting to some officials that he might be a figure apart among the leaders, has surprised the conference by speaking often and forcefully on issues of concern to Japan, both in the formal sessions and at the more relaxed get-togethers over lunch and dinner.



James A. Baker 3d uses a rolled up paper to speak to someone across the room at the economic summit meeting in Toronto.

According to an account relayed by an official, Mr. Delors was explaining why the 10 million farms in Western Europe, most of them relatively small, needed subsidies to place them on a level footing with the two million American farmers, most of whom work much larger acreage.

Mr. Reagan, seemingly perplexed, is said to have replied that he found it difficult to believe that Europeans all had small farms because a European he knew in California had one of that state's largest ranches.

If some leaders seemed at times to be talking past each other, a communications problem of another kind confronted Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy, who said almost nothing for several of the sessions, then found, when he joined the discussions, that the other leaders understood so little of what he was saying that at least one of them, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, thought she had a problem with her headset.

As it turned out, it was a problem of translation. Mr. De Mita is from the Avellino region, inland from Naples, an area renowned among Italians for producing people with thick accents. The interpreter provided by Canada was flummoxed by the Italian leader's speech.

Much of the talk among the 2,500 reporters covering the conference was about the lack of anything really striking to report.

Many newspapers and television networks, European as well as North American, have cut back on their presence at economic summit conferences in the past, and only the Japanese, their relative economic strength greater than ever, have stepped up their coverage.

In the case of The Financial Times of London, one of Europe's leading financial newspapers, the editors seemed to have struck a middle course, deciding that the summit meeting was not that interesting but running extensive reports anyway.

"I think the attitude is that we have an obligation to produce a certain amount of copy, because, after all, it is the leaders of the Western world that are meeting here," said Philip Stephens, the economics correspondent.

"So we end up with a story that says that the meeting was 'uneventful' and 'mexicing,'" and tells "the reader about it in 800 words."

benefits they would ordinarily have received from the government.

The proposal appears to have broad support in both houses of Congress and in the Reagan administration. Under the plan, wheat farmers would be eligible to receive \$1.53 for every bushel they would have produced. Barley farmers would be paid 76 cents a bushel, and oat farmers 30 cents. The benefits also would be extended to corn, cotton and rice farmers.

Income support payments are based on the difference between market prices and a "target price," which is the price Congress believes farmers should receive for their crops. This year the Agriculture Department estimated that the market price for wheat would be \$2.70 a bushel and set the target price at \$4.23 a bushel; hence the support payment of \$1.53.

Several disaster relief programs already had ensured that the farmers would receive the payments even if their crops were destroyed, as long as market prices were below the target price. The drought, however, has raised market prices, which as a result could exceed the target price by the fall.

Under the current rules, if market prices exceed the target price, the income support payments are eliminated, even for farmers contending with natural disasters. Mr. Burdick's proposal would ensure that the support payments continue.

Nine days ago, Jamestown, North Dakota, a prairie town of 12,000 people, received an inch of rain, the first good showers in more than a year. The moisture was too late for most of the wheat, however, and hardly enough for any other crops.

"Back in May, people were joking about whether they were waiting their time planting," Duane R.

Anderson, 37, said. "They're not joking about it anymore."

Mr. Anderson, the father of four children, had hoped to earn a handsome return from the 2,700 acres (1,094 hectares) of wheat, sunflower and barley he planted this spring, most of it on rented land south of Jamestown. Increased exports had lowered supplies across the country, and prices for the crops were rising.

Last week, though, Mr. Anderson plowed under much of his wheat and collected crop insurance payments of about \$40 an acre for it, roughly what it had cost him to plant it. He then planted sunflowers, gambling that it might rain in July, in time to gain a harvest.

July and August are the dry months in the Dakotas and across the Great Plains. Dust storms have not yet materialized as they did in the Dust Bowl days of the mid-1930s, but farmers in North Dakota and other states say that if the rains do not come, fields may soon start blowing away.

## Thirsting for Rain

Inches below normal, for the 1988 growing season



Source: Pennsylvania State University

The New York Times

## Records Broken In Heat Wave

United Press International

Record heat with little or no rain baked most of the United States for a fourth straight day Wednesday. National Weather Service forecasters said afternoon temperatures would again shoot to record levels of 90 to 100 degrees Fahrenheit (32 to 38 centigrade) in scores of cities.

In Philadelphia, where the Phillies were playing the Chicago Cubs in a baseball game on artificial turf, a Phillies spokesman said the on-field thermometer registered 130 degrees Fahrenheit (54 centigrade) an hour before game time.

The thermometer hit 96 degrees Fahrenheit (36 centigrade) in Baltimore at 9:50 A.M., breaking the mark of 95 degrees (35 centigrade) set in 1965. Cleveland had a record 94 degrees Fahrenheit (34 centigrade) at 10:05 A.M.

## 47 Killed In Egyptian 'Tent' Fire

The Associated Press

ASYUT, Egypt — A fire set off by sparks from a cooking booth swept through a city of tents housing thousands of Coptic Christians attending a religious festival and 47 people were killed, the police said Wednesday.

The victims, most of them children, either died in the blaze or were trampled to death in the rush to escape, a senior police official said.

The fire broke out on Tuesday in the tent city at the foot of the al-Muharrag Monastery in al-Qusayyah, north of Asyut, the southern provincial capital. Asyut is 390 kilometers (240 miles) south of Cairo.

The fire began when sparks from a makeshift food booth touched some tents, igniting them and setting off a chain reaction in which about three dozen butane lamps exploded, the police official said. He said the booth's two owners, both Copts, were arrested. But foul play is not suspected.

Witnesses said the monks quickly closed the monastery's massive door when the fire broke out. This caused panic-stricken pilgrims, many initially dazed by the building for refuge, to turn back and rush to the gate of the fenced tent city.

The police official said 26 children, 15 men and six women died in the blaze. He said 15 people were injured trying to escape.

The monastery, a four-hectare (10-acre) compound with 70 to 80 monks in residence, was not damaged. Its name means "The Burnt Monastery."

## SUMMIT: A New Look at Power-Sharing Among the Industrial Leaders

(Continued from page 1)

European official said, "but as the leader of the Asian Pacific region."

"For the first time at a summit," he added, "the Japanese are standing up to the United States and taking political initiatives."

Noboru Takeshita, the Japanese prime minister, made it clear that he was speaking on behalf of his country's Asian neighbors.

He brought a request from President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea for support for the Seoul Olympics, and put in a strong plea for sympathetic consideration for newly industrialized Asian countries such as Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong.

He talked of the problems of the Philippines, Cambodia and South Korea almost as if they belonged to a Japanese sphere of influence.

Michihiko Kunihiro, chief cabinet counselor for external affairs, said, "Many Japanese people have a growing sense that Japan should play a greater role in affairs outside Japan, and that means a share of greater responsibility in the international community."

At past summit meetings, Japan's main objective has often been simply to escape criticism for its trade policies. But this time it took the initiative on international debt relief and in pressing for greater coordination of economic policies.

Some of Japan's actions mystified its summit meeting partners. A complex Japanese debt rescheduling plan for middle-income countries was greeted with puzzlement and some concern by the other countries.

Some Western officials put that

down to Tokyo's inexperience as a world leader. "Japan is coming through an educational period" in adjusting to the Western leadership structure, Mr. Kunihiro said.

But above all, Mr. Takeshita's concern was with the potential threat posed by the formation of the two other economic blocs — the U.S.-Canadian free trade area and the European Community's post-1992 single market.

Europe's influence was asserted by Willy de Clercq, the EC commissioner for external relations, who constantly reminded his listeners that the community was the world's largest trading bloc, with over 25 percent of world trade.

Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, believes that European countries now come to the summit meetings with higher

morale and greater self-confidence than they did three or four years ago.

They feel more comfortable at the negotiating table, he said, adding that other countries realize that "things are moving in Europe."

European officials attributed this to the continuing relative prosperity of Western Europe and the planned move to the single market, which is galvanizing the way Europeans see themselves.

The reason for the summit meeting countries' recent successes in managing the world economy, according to James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, is that the seven nations are finally establishing a "political mechanism" to run their economic and monetary affairs.

## Soviet Dissident Ends Verbal Exile

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Roy A. Medvedev, a dissident historian expelled from the Communist Party almost 20 years ago and officially silenced since, emerged Wednesday to espouse his independent Marxism at a government-sponsored news conference.

It was the first official appearance in decades for Mr. Medvedev, and occurred less than three weeks after Andrei D. Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and former political exile, met with reporters at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Medvedev, in a news conference sponsored by government news agency Novosti, told reporters he was not seeking readmittance to the Communist Party but that he would accept it, "with appreciation," if offered.

Best known for his book "Let History Judge," a work on Stalin never published in the Soviet Union, Mr. Medvedev said he was

invited by Novosti to take part in the news conference, which dealt with the Soviet Union's review of Stalin's purges.

"We are reviewing our history very deeply but the review wouldn't undermine the legal basis of our state," he said. "It has emerged and will continue to function in the future."

Mr. Medvedev defended the Communist Party's monopoly on power through the one-party system. He said the Soviet Union must develop a democratic spirit inside and outside the party, but "at the same time we need centralism, because without subservience to the decisions of the central organs, without subservience to the local centers, we may have anarchy."

But he said minorities must always have the right to their opinions.

Mr. Medvedev cited George Orwell's novel of totalitarianism, "1984," a reference that until re-

cently would not have been possible in an officially sponsored meeting. In answer to a question about the torture of Bolsheviks killed by Stalin, he said Mr. Orwell understood well the pressure that could be brought on people to confess to crimes they didn't commit.

Mr. Medvedev and his brother Zhores were among the first prominent members of what eventually evolved into the Soviet dissident movement. Zhores Medvedev, a biochemist and gerontologist, was placed in a psychiatric hospital before being forced to leave the Soviet Union for London in 1973.

Mr. Sakharov has said that Roy Medvedev's views were an important influence on him, even though they later separated and were the leading figures in contrasting dissident movements.

Despite being expelled from the party and being unable to publish, Mr. Medvedev was tolerated by authorities and became a valuable source for journalists.

## LATVIA: Writers Publish a Call for Sovereignty

(Continued from page 1)

demands, and liberalization of the official press has provided an outlet for ideas once banned.

The governing Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party met late last week in a special session to discuss growing nationalist feeling in the Baltic republic, and party officials reportedly clashed over how to deal with it.

Dainis V. Zelmenis, an official in the Latvian government, said on Tuesday that Latvia's delegates to the Moscow conference, including the head of the Writers' Union, had vowed to air their demands during the party gathering.

Until now the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, has contended with nationalist stresses by allowing ethnic minorities to air their grievances through the press and legislatures, without granting major concessions.

Latvia, like its neighbors Estonia

and Lithuania, has often chafed under Soviet rule since it was annexed in 1940 under a secret agreement with Germany. The United States has never formally recognized the takeover.

The statement by the Latvian writers, drafted at a meeting on June 1 and 2, calls for a re-evaluation of the role of the Soviet Union's 15 republics to give them much greater political independence.

The unions call for the Latvian language, Lettish, to be made the official language of the republic in schools and workplaces, supplanting Russian, which would be used for "communication between nationalities."

### Armenians Back at Work

Armenians who stayed away from their jobs for a month began returning to work Wednesday in Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous

Region, which they want made part of neighboring Armenia. The Associated Press reported from Moscow. However, demonstrations continued, residents said.

## EC Professionals Win a Job Right

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Professionally qualified workers from European Community countries will have the right to work anywhere in the 12-nation group from the early 1990s, under an agreement reached by EC ministers on Wednesday.

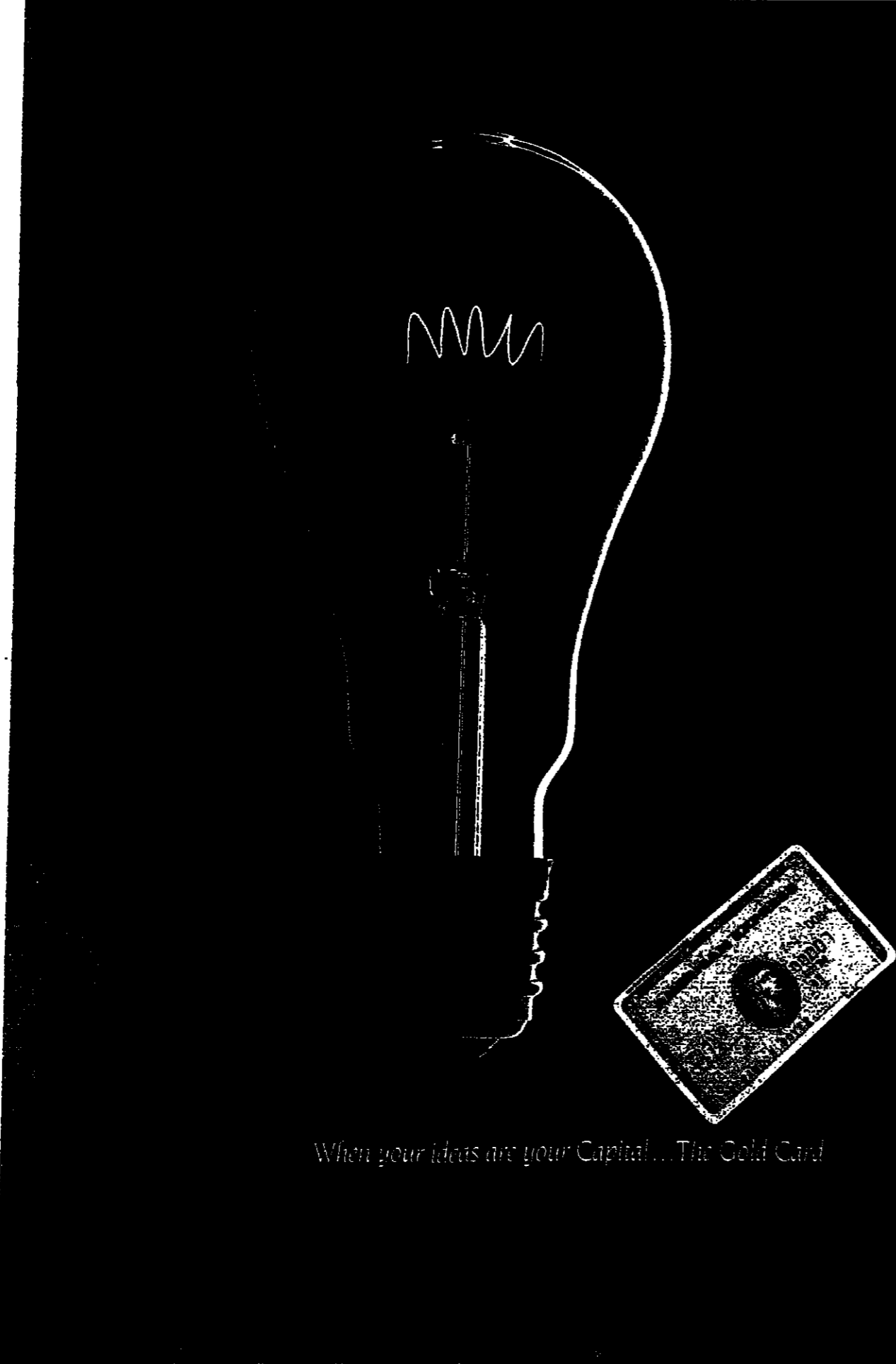
EC officials consider the accord, which still requires the European Parliament's approval, as an important step toward a real common market whose citizens will be allowed to move freely from one state to another.

## 8 Die After U.S. Rail Crash

The Associated Press

CHEROKEE, Kansas — Two women and five children were killed when their automobile was hit by a train Tuesday. An eighth person died trying to resuscitate one of the victims.

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23-6-88

# Africa Battles to Turn Back a Tide of Toxic Waste

By Blaine Harden  
*Washington Post Service*

**NAIROBI** — In Nigeria, where nearly 4,000 tons of highly toxic chemical waste was discovered early this month, the government has arrested 15 alleged dumpers and is threatening to shoot them. The waste, some of which is deadly polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB, came from Italy.

In the Central African nation of Congo, three senior government officials were arrested last week in an alleged scheme that would have allowed the dumping of up to 50,000 tons a month of toxic waste. According to a United Nations official, the principal dumper was to have been a New Jersey firm.

In the West African country of Guinea, the Norwegian government agreed this week to pick up 15,000 tons of toxic incinerator ash that a Norwegian ship dumped there in February. The ash is from Philadelphia.

Africa, a preindustrial continent in urgent need of hard currency, has awakened with a start in recent weeks to the equally urgent need of the industrialized West to get rid of its toxic waste.

The abrupt awakening has produced a spate of arrests and has forced the cancellation of several dumping contracts that African countries had made with European and American companies. It also has helped intensify pressure for rapid action on a proposed UN convention that would prohibit toxic-waste dumping without the "informed consent" of developing countries.

## THE PARIS EDITION

The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

The Daily Nation newspaper in Kenya has castigated "Western merchants of death." In Nigeria, the Daily Times of Lagos has editorialized about its "moral disgust" for "those countries who think they are rich and superior enough to turn poor countries to dustbins for toxic wastes."

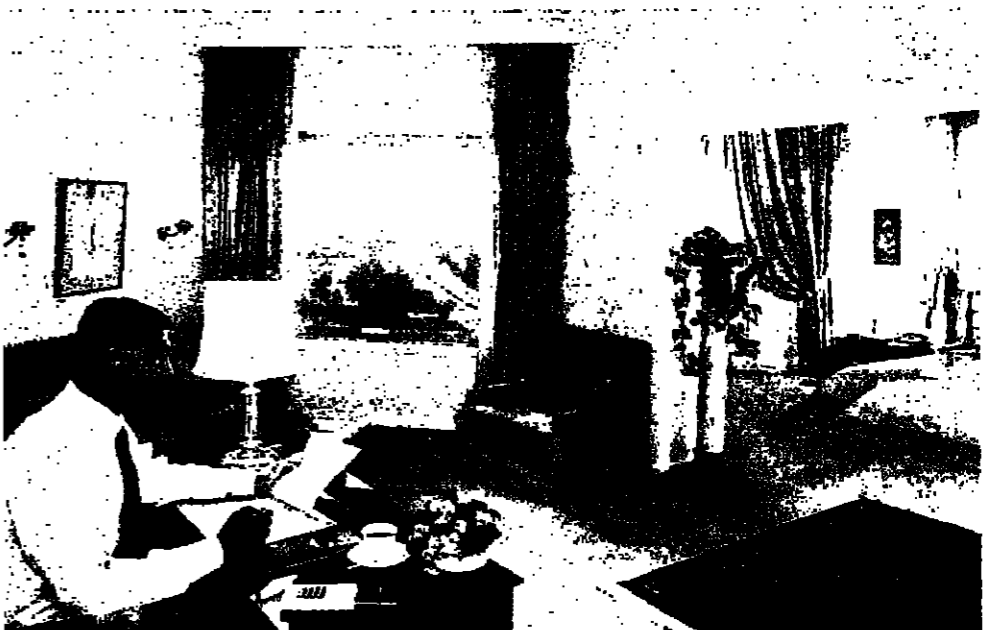
Jan Huisman, the senior UN expert on toxic waste, said the effect of the scandals and the continent-wide storm of publicity has been "very rapid awareness-building" in poor African countries that might otherwise have been tempted to sacrifice environmental safety for "short-term economic gain."

### Nigeria has warned that any suspect found guilty of involvement in the dumping would risk execution.

At the urging of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, the Organization of African Unity unanimously passed a resolution condemning toxic waste disposal on African soil.

Benin, another West African country, said it was reconsidering a plan to accept large quantities of industrial waste.

Congo also canceled a contract to import hundreds of thousands of tons of chemical waste from Western Europe and the United States. Last week, officials in the capital, Brazzaville, announced the arrest of five persons, including three Congolese officials, allegedly involved in setting up the deal.



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### Dam Plan Signed For Mozambique

**LISBON** — Portugal, Mozambique and South Africa signed a financial and security accord on Wednesday aimed at reactivating Africa's biggest hydro-electric plant.

The 2,000-megawatt Cabora Bassa dam, on the Zambezi river, built by Portugal in the early 1970s when Mozambique was still a colony, has been crippled by attacks from rightist rebels for the past decade.

"This agreement provides a new lease of life for relations between South Africa and Mozambique and the entire Southern African sub-continent," said South Africa's deputy foreign minister, Kobus Meiring, at a news conference in Lisbon.

### Burma Enforces Curfew After Riots in Rangoon

**RANGOON**, Burma — Troops patrolled Rangoon on Wednesday to enforce emergency measures imposed after six persons were killed in student riots, witnesses and official reports said.

Small units of the Burmese Army enforced a night curfew and emergency measures banning public meetings and speeches in the city, but there were no reports of further clashes. Most of Rangoon's colleges and universities were closed indefinitely after Tuesday's violence.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Enter Noboru Takeshita

Exit Ronald Reagan in a display of harmony. Enter Noboru Takeshita with strength not previously seen from Japan. Symbolically, that is the story of the economic summit meeting in Toronto. All the leaders of the industrial world agreed to needed debt relief for the Third World's poorest countries; it was an idea that Washington had long resisted. Meanwhile, the new Japanese prime minister pressed an intriguing broader approach, looking to the biggest debtors as well.

Overall, this year's gathering of the Group of Seven — West Germany, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and the United States — was as notable for issues it skirted as for those it dealt with.

That has been the norm in recent years. What started 13 years ago as an informal get-together on economics has become an all-purpose extravaganza at which economic problems, no matter how serious, give way to crises of the moment, like drugs and terrorism. For Mr. Reagan, that was a relief this time. No one dwelled on the major distortions created by America's budget and trade deficits, problems that he generated and now leaves unresolved.

The one notable accomplishment at Toronto was agreement on debt relief for the world's poorest countries; which ones and how much remain to be seen. The seven leaders adopted a plan with three options:

Forgive some debt outright, as France plans to do; reduce interest charges; stretch out repayment, as advocated by a Reagan administration still slow to acknowledge any need for special treatment.

But in terms of total Third World debt, the poorest owe only a small fraction. The overriding problem has always been the major Latin American debtors. South Korea, the Philippines and a few others — and here is where Mr. Takeshita comes in.

Riding an extraordinary boom at home and continued strength in foreign trade, Japan asserted a new challenge to Washington's dominance of debt strategy. It proposed a debt reduction plan focused on the biggest debtors, with a central role for the International Monetary Fund. The plan received little discussion, partly because of its late introduction and partly because some leaders were reportedly uneasy with its thrust. But beyond the substance there is no mistaking that Japan was flexing its muscles.

With the United States in the throes of a presidential election, it was foreordained that the Toronto summit talks would be friendly and inconclusive. This was no occasion for solving problems which resist solutions in the best of times. It was occasion for a graceful exit by Mr. Reagan — and an impressive entrance by Mr. Takeshita with some interesting new ideas.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Cambodia Settlement?

With its defeat in 1975, the United States retired from Indochina leaving a vacuum that both the Soviet Union and China rushed to fill. From being the scene of a Western confrontation with communism, the region became an arena of conflict among ostensibly fraternal Marxists. Only now, after a further bitter passage, is a settlement coming into view — as a result of a reconciliation by the larger powers and perhaps the fatigue of the lesser ones.

The Soviet Union is nudging its client, Vietnam, to let go in Cambodia, which Vietnam invaded 10 years ago. China is responding with a readiness to remove from the Cambodian equation its client, the murderous Pol Pot, who remains commander of the principal force resisting Vietnam's occupation. Vietnam itself, in desperate straits from its largely self-inflicted isolation and mismanagement, seems of a mind to disengage in Cambodia and also to open up a bit to the United States.

The key to an Indochina solution always lay beyond its borders. Beijing was rock hard in knowing what it wanted: a Soviet decision to cease using Vietnam to squeeze China. To bring Moscow to this result, Beijing was prepared even to sponsor the loathsome Pol Pot, who had earned global opprobrium for killing a million or more of his countrymen

in the 1970s. Finally, with the ascension of Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin was ready to consider the whole three-point Chinese formula for accommodation: easing in Cambodia, Afghanistan and along the Sino-Soviet border. Cambodia is the last of the three points where Beijing, by holding firm, and Moscow, by being flexible, are at least softening the historic Sino-Soviet dispute. This is a major geopolitical event.

The United States, since 1975, has been something more than a bystander in Indochina. To contain an extension of Soviet power, it offered token aid to the militarily negligible but politically acceptable part of the Cambodian resistance, and worked against Hanoi in international forums.

Recently, in a context of warming Soviet-American ties, Vietnam and the United States have made slow progress on the humanitarian issues (emigration, U.S. servicemen missing in action) whose tending is the entry to the political issues. Some of those Americans — like Senator John McCain, a former prisoner of war — who have the most personal reason to bear a grievance against Hanoi have been making an eloquent case for moving on. Vietnam would be making its own essential contribution to this current by pulling out of Cambodia.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Cold Fear in Prague

Soviet reformers are now permitting non-Communists in Estonia to form popular fronts to agitate for change. A new reformist leadership in Communist Hungary plans to institute a stock market. The spokesman for Poland's Communist regime has offered to go to Munich and debate with Polish-speaking broadcasters on Radio Free Europe. Yugoslavia is about to dismantle central planning and move to an open, market economy.

And then there is Czechoslovakia, land of permanent winter, where the police have just expelled 32 foreign participants in a conference devoted to human rights and peace. Six Americans were among those whom Prague treated as criminals for taking part in discussions organized by the Charter 77 human rights organization and an independent Czechoslovak anti-war group.

Similar meetings in Budapest, Warsaw and Moscow went undisturbed. But in Prague, the police with exemplary timing broke up a discussion of "How to Overcome

the Impact of Military and Police Ideologies Advocating Intolerance and Hate."

There is a reason Prague remains trapped in communism's dark ages: the timidity of party leaders still traumatized by what happened 20 years ago. Then, reformers took control and Moscow mounted a massive invasion. The result was a disaster for Czechoslovakia, whose best and ablest were silenced or forced to flee as the nation sank into a swamp. Gustav Husak, the party boss who did Moscow's bidding and purged all reformers, was recently succeeded by Milos Jakes, an orthodox clone.

Who foresaw in 1968 that spring winds might blow from Moscow? The specter of Mikhail Gorbachev haunts East Europe's most ossified Communist regime. Perhaps Pravda will soon speak favorably of Alexander Dubcek, deposed leader of Prague's 1968 reform. As a wary Czech sage puts it, nothing is harder to predict than the past.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### UN Help for a Cyprus Deal

Last week's meeting between the leaders of Greece and Turkey was a flop, on the surface at any rate. But what about below the surface? Do Mr. Papandreu and Mr. Ozal understand each other any better for their two meetings this year? Undoubtedly they do. It has taken considerable political and personal courage for them to go even this far in trying to reduce tensions. Nothing could emphasize this more dramatically than the assassination attempt on Mr. Ozal by one of his extremist compatriots. Enmity between Greece and Turkey goes back a long way. Many people on both sides of the Aegean want to preserve the quarrel.

The two countries' Western partners, particularly their NATO allies, are only too happy to catch a glimpse of diplomatic progress on the weak southern flank of Europe. What happens next? Cyprus was again the main stumbling block last week. The United Nations secretary-general, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, has devoted time and energy to the dispute over many years. It is his specialty. Greece and Turkey should put his knowledge and interest to good use again. If they cannot resolve the problem themselves, they must allow the United Nations to do it for them.

— The Age (Melbourne).

### Exposure Won't Be Enough

The "revolving door" through which government executives and military officers spin out of public service and onto defense contractors' payrolls is infamous, but its inner workings rarely are revealed. The public soon will get a detailed look, however, when the Justice Department brings indictments against a group of contractors, Pentagon officials, private consultants and perhaps even congressmen. When the indictments start dropping in late July, the nation will have a prized ringside seat at a series of corruption trials that promises to be very complex and to reveal some mind-boggling price tags on military information.

As those trials play out, it may be necessary to decide whether millionaire corporate executives, revered military officials and respected public officials have "suffered enough" merely from the humiliation of exposure. The answer should be a resounding no. If burglars were caught stealing computers and furniture from Pentagon offices, there would be no doubt that the thieves should go to jail. It's time for the same attitude to focus on the white-collar and brass-trimmed thieves who trade on the public's confidence in order to pick the taxpayer's pocket.

— The Miami Herald.

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## OPINION

# Look Out, America, Europe Is Coming

By William Pfaff

PARIS — As if the Pacific basin were not competition enough, the United States is about to be blindsided by a newly powerful, united-as-never-before Europe.

Americans hardly noticed three years ago this month when the 12 members of the European Community voted to eliminate all trade, tariff, and financial barriers within the Community so as to produce a new lift-off for Europe's economy. The boldness and ambition of this decision to create a single European market by the year 1992 responded to a sense of discouragement, and even impending failure, felt in Europe about the Community in the mid-1980s.

Two men acted to change the course of events. They were Jacques Delors, the French president of the European Commission, and the head of the Commission's British delegation, Lord Cockfield, former head of the big pharmacy chain, Boots, who, like Mr. Delors, had served as a minister in his own government.

The two produced a white paper, in clear and almost conversational language, setting out step by step what the existing barriers were to a truly unified European economic community; what to do about each obstacle; and a timetable for doing it — by 1992. The 12 governments then amazed themselves by voting the program into law.

There were 300 measures on that list of things to be done. Eighty-four are now finished. Progress has been made on another 100. Three and a half years remain to complete the job.

What has been done so far is the easiest part. But assurance of eventual success is provided by the enthusiasm for the single market which is sweeping European business and has already transformed the European political debate.

Businessmen want the single market but see plainly that their companies have to change if they are to survive the clash of unchecked competition across Europe. In France, 87 percent of all companies already say they are taking active measures to prepare for 1992. The French presidential and parliamentary campaigns this spring had for their main theme preparations for 1992.

New world-scale groups are coming out of the rush of mergers and takeovers by European companies convinced that they must strengthen their positions to survive. The West German government has now agreed to the principle of a single European central bank, which implies common financial policies across Europe.

All this is good news for a Community sunk, a few years ago, in "Euro-pessimism." But it could be bad news for Americans, Japanese and West Europeans who are outside the Community.

The benefits of the single market will not be bestowed upon the rest of the world without making it pay. For the non-Community Europeans, this probably will mean paying into the established Community development programs to aid

the South European economies. Americans and Japanese will not have so cheap an entry.

The new Community will not grant trade concessions to Japan if Japan fails to reciprocate for European exporters. This time the game will not pit Japan against an individual European country, to be picked off, as often in the past. Japan will confront by far the largest and richest single consumer market in the world, as well as the world's most important trading force.

American and Japanese multinationals already installed in Europe, with accepted credentials, can expect to benefit from the predicted rise in trade and growth. The American ambassador to the European Community, Alfred Kingom, warns Americans, however, that not only will competition be much more intense, but more European trade protectionism must be expected — not necessarily deliberate.

Once again, the power equation will be changed. The 520 million people of the European Community will make up a single marketplace larger and arguably richer than the United States

itself. On 1986 figures, when the dollar was higher, Europe's industrial strength — the combined EC gross domestic product — was three-quarters that of the United States. If the diminished 1987 (or 1988) dollar is used in the calculation, Europe's GDP is about the same as America's. Europe's standards of living probably are already higher, on average, than that of the United States, and certainly prosperity is more equitably distributed, with higher standards of public health and social security.

Europe's businessmen now lead the 1992 movement. They are enthusiastic, but they are also determined to make it work because, as an executive of the big Dutch electronics multinational, Philips, has said, "we see the 1992 program as a question of survival."

That is the reason for the strength behind the 1992 movement. The pessimism that was so marked among European businessmen and politicians in the early and mid-1980s has been replaced by determination, as well as by optimism. It is a significant change — for the Europeans and for their competitors.

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## Integrated Europe Will Require a Central Bank

THE year 1992, target for integration of the European Community, is close at hand — so close, in fact, that governments elected this year could still be in office when the Action is needed most. To achieve full capital mobility, either exchange-rate stability under the European Monetary System has to be sacrificed, almost certainly upsetting commercial relations among the 12, or the sacred cow of autonomous national monetary policy has to go. Diverging monetary policies would lead to speculation — fostered by liberalization and abetted by awareness of the policy differences — which would deepen trenches between the EC countries.

Is mere coordination of national monetary policies enough to prevent destabilizing speculation and inspire trust in the intended economic and monetary integration? Surely not.

Declining inflation rates and differentials in Europe have made the coordination model based on West German policy less acceptable. Other countries are not doing so badly now when it comes to monetary discipline, and they want their fair share in setting policy goals. This makes coordination all the more complex.

A single, unified policy would be much more effective than mere coordination. And a single policy means a European central bank.

A single market in Europe, indispensable to European industry, calls for a common monetary policy pursued autonomously by a European monetary authority.

To be effective, the European central bank must have the power to set rates of monetary growth for each country (and for the ECU market), as well as official discount rates.

It should function as a central bank of central banks. Having set monetary targets, it will use the national central banks to intervene in the respective markets.

It should be responsible for Europe's internal monetary stability (prices, exchange rates) and for the external exchange policy.

It should have the power to issue ECU notes; to buy and sell ECU-denominated financial assets so as to control liquidity; to buy and sell ECUs against EMS or third-country currencies.

This presupposes the development of a broad ECU market. Technical and institutional conditions for policy intervention by central banks on the ECU market exist. Because this market is still narrow, the need for a true "ECU policy function" has not yet prevailed. Progress in the two areas is obviously linked.

In any case, there will be no common market by 1992 without a common currency. And what will be left of Europe if once more a solemnly signed commitment proves to be worth the paper it was printed on?

This comment has been adapted by the International Herald Tribune from a paper by Mario Schimberni, a member of the Committee for European Monetary Union chaired by Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt.

# For Europe, the Policy Blueprint Is Still Fuzzy

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Michael Dukakis's well-received speech to the Atlantic Council does not lay to rest doubts about his lack of experience in dealing in world affairs. The speech in fact raises some new questions about the kind of leadership the Massachusetts Democrat is offering to the United States and its allies.

Mr. Dukakis crafted an effective campaign document for the opinion

world view that would guide the Democratic candidate's decisions in office. Enough separate pieces of a Dukakis foreign policy are on view now to raise the question of how, or whether, they fit together.

That question was put repeatedly in one form or another to Joseph Nye of Harvard University, a Dukakis foreign policy adviser, in Paris a few days ago by a skeptical and somewhat anxious expert audience. Foreign governments and opinion makers predictably prefer Mr. Bush as the devil they know to Mr. Dukakis as the devil they don't know.

Mr. Nye cited the Atlantic Council speech as Exhibit A in telling his audience that they could relax on one point: Mr. Dukakis, he said, is not another Jimmy Carter.

For many Europeans, that is akin to saying that tonight's dinner guest will not turn out to be Jack the Ripper. So the diplomats, academics and other foreign policy specialists who gathered at a French think tank for the discussion were scarcely reassured by this judgment from Mr. Nye, who served as deputy undersecretary of state in the Carter administration.

"Remember that Carter came in saying that North-South issues had replaced East-West," Mr. Nye said, extolling his candidate as a realist who would never do anything but baffle. The Dukakis priorities are "the alliance, a stable defense budget and the

importance of maintaining nuclear deterrence." That makes him sound almost as unimaginative as Mr. Bush — which I think is the point.

Mr. Dukakis is trying to exploit the golden opportunity he has been given to neutralize national security and foreign policy as divisive issues in this campaign. With President Reagan deep into foreign policy populism and encouraging America to think that the Soviet menace is waning, Mr. Bush will not get much mileage out of harping on defense and diplomacy unless he can make Mr. Dukakis look like a king-size wimp.

Mr. Dukakis fought his way through the Democratic primary emphasizing his opposition to new strategic nuclear weapons and "star wars." In the general election, however, he needs to show that he is not against defense as such. So out comes the conventional buildup gadget in the Atlantic Council speech.

That is, Mr. Dukakis now stresses that he will not cut the defense budget but will instead shift money saved on nuclear systems to a major build-up in tanks, artillery and other conventional weapons in Europe.

The Dukakis emphasis on greater cooperation with the allies in defense collides here with the Dukakis emphasis on spending the marginal defense dollar on manpower and armor, not on nuclear weapons. That reverses the priorities of European strategists, who



Dukakis by KAL

## The Dukakis emphasis on cooperation collides with the Dukakis emphasis on a conventional buildup.

battles he must fight at home and abroad. The speech's heavy emphasis on NATO and Europe won him "mainstream" and "centrist" labels in the American press, as it was no doubt calculated to do. Mr. Dukakis's speechwriters have shown that skeptics who say that NATO has ceased to serve any purpose in today's world are wrong. Support for the alliance makes a dandy shield for Mr. Dukakis to blunt George Bush's accusations that he is weak on defense and naive in foreign policy.

But the speech falls short of being a clear blueprint for a Dukakis presidency, or an expression of a strong

win a conventional war. This is a sobering vision for the Europeans on whose soil such a war would be fought. It runs counter to the dominant European view of keeping the nuclear threshold low enough to prevent the Soviets from launching an attack in the first place.

Moreover, this unconvincing American involvement in European defense is totally at odds with Mr. Dukakis's passionate condemnations of U.S. intervention in Latin America. So is the view stated by Mr. Nye, on Mr. Dukakis's behalf, that the Reagan administration's Gulf policy is a good example of the use of military forces abroad.

It may ask too much to expect a candidate to have a fully developed blueprint ready for display at this point. After all, Vice President Bush, with all his experience, has not done much better thus far in the campaign in articulating a comprehensive strategy in foreign policy. Unless and until Mr. Bush does, Mr. Dukakis will be able to manage foreign policy as a campaign theme rather than as a set of real problems — and the world may discover next year whether the Democratic candidate does have an integrated world view.

The Washington Post.

permeated that it is impossible to get their publics to support the level of spending that would be needed to match Soviet conventional forces, especially in the Gorbachev era.

Even in West Germany, where anti-nuclear sentiment is strong, a negative birthrate makes the kind of manpower increases required for a long-term conventional buildup unlikely.

Mr. Dukakis suggested in his Washington remarks that his administration would be ready to fight and

# The 12 + 12 Approach to Women

By Perdita Huston

GENEVA — Each woman arrived wearing her best dress, with a baby on her back and carrying a worn plastic purse. The noon meeting was held under the chief's tree. About 50 in all, the women sat together in the shade. They were visibly proud of what they had come to do.

The village was near Meri in northern Cameroon, a dry, unproductive region of an otherwise lush country. Three months before, each woman had borrowed \$12 or so. Through a variety of creative activities — from cooking biscuits to be sold at market, to buying cloth and sewing clothes for sale to others — each woman had turned the sum into 12 + 12 + 14, 12... always plus. They had gathered that day to repay the loans at 5 percent interest, pleased that the profits would enable them to keep earning cash. The original capital and the accumulating interest were then loaned to women in another village; they, too, would turn the small sum into a working capital in but a few months.

Self-confidence was but one of the results of this micro loan effort. Studies have shown that women's income is spent on better nutrition, home improvements and children's education. Sad to say, men's earnings tend to be spent on less essential consumer items, including visits to vendors of local brew.

The Meri women remind us that "making do with a little" is one of the things that women do well. Stretching family budgets to cover the costs of food, fuel and education is as much a cause for pride in the developing as in the industrialized nations.

The summiters who spoke so eloquently in Toronto about Third World debt and aid to Africa might take a hint from the village women of the Meri region. If the noose around

lion a year to assist women in increasing food production capability.

The criticism leveled so often at UN management overload is hardly appropriate for UNIFEM. With a staff of 10, it has funded hundreds of projects in the poorest regions of the world which provide direct financial and technical support to women involved in cooperative activities, fuel and water supply, health services and small businesses.

"The point," says the fund's director, Margaret Snyder, "is to get the money into the hands of women, to empower them as agents of change."

She admits that it is not always easy to convince donors of the central role women play in development efforts. "What we try to provide is leverage: leverage monies to individual women, and leverage funds to institutions which should support women's productive capacities."

The Toronto seven discussed billions. UNIFEM's millions are being debated in Geneva this week by the governing council of the UN Development Program. If the summiters could have visited Meri, or the women of Zambanza, a driveway town in northern Colombia, they would have instructed their representatives in Geneva to see to it that UNIFEM graduates from the cake-sale class.

In Zambanza, the women's cooperative has been so successful in producing decorative plants for sale in the cities that young people who had been forced to emigrate to city factories are coming home. In the town they now find jobs, improved housing and far more dignity than in the slums of Barranquilla. The 12 + 12 approach made it all possible.

The writer, author of "Third World Women Speak Out," contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

explosives. The carts were to all appearances those of fruit vendors under the sacks were hidden off-limits with explosives. Remember the murder of King George, Greek authorities are taking strong measures, and all suspicious characters are being expelled from Serbia.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1868: Cowardice Alleged

CHICAGO — The Republican Party platform reads in part: "The conduct of foreign affairs by the present Administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all the pending treaties effected by the Republican Administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce, and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any in their stead. Professing adherence to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complacency an extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors."

### 1913: Plot to Kill King?

ATHENS — What is believed to be a Bulgarian plot to blow up King Constantine's palace at Salonica has been disclosed by the seizure at the gates of the city of three carts loaded with

# Gimmicks For Finding Missiles

By Flora Lewis

TALLOIRES, France — Air control is moving on now from plaintive cause to realistic means. As a result, a host of tricky, unforeseen technical problems has emerged. Scientists are coming up with some ingenious answers.

One of the intriguing proposals for tags and seals to keep track of missiles. It sounds simple, but it meets three basic problems: provides reliable, tamper-proof control; prevents disclosure of important technical command secrets; avoids impeding confidence that the weapons will work if they have to be used.

Kosta Tsiptsis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology explained his idea at a weapons technology workshop here. Richard Garwin, an IBM physicist and defense expert, described it to the House Armed Services Committee last month. They represent part of a spurt of scientific innovation inspired by the fact that political leaders do last seem interested in stopping arms race with practical guarantees.

The main shift in the new approach is that it requires cooperation, which seems possible now that the Russian have accepted the need for effective verification and on-site inspection.

Mr. Tsiptsis's proposal was devised mainly to meet the problem of verifying constraints on cruise missiles. They are too easy to hide and too easy to convert secretly from conventional to nuclear for usual types of surveillance. Sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCMs) have become the toughest sticking point in preparing a treaty to halve strategic weapons, with Moscow demanding a low limit on nuclear-tipped SLCMs and the United States saying it can't be checked.

There are a number of steps in the proposal, from the time the missile moves out of the factory. The important new gimmick is an electronic device attached to a radio transmitter, would provide every missile with a numbered "tag," as Mr. Garwin says, identifying it as the official modifications mark New York's yellow tag and with a seal to prevent tampering with the warhead or the fuel tank.

They would lock a single-standard for operation enclosing the missile. When the missile is launched, it would ask for the radio to be plugged in and broadcast an unbreakable code to one of its satellites. This would show immediately if the net or it had been broken and whether the missile was "legitimate," properly coded and tagged. It would not interfere the missile had to be fired, or give away its position the rest of the time.

There are a lot more high-tech details, but all related to devices that are and are known to function, not dependent on uncertain future research, could be a real breakthrough, also providing an answer to the problem of ground-based mobile missiles.

The great advantage of mobile missiles is that they are less vulnerable and an attacker would have to use a lot more of his warheads trying to hit than he would against a missile in a silo. But that also makes them much harder to verify with ordinary monitors. Refusal or inability to broadcast the tag number on demand would indicate cheating.

Mr. Garwin has another idea for using tags and seals that would meet the objection of the American strategists to reducing the arsenal. The point out that because many U.S. missiles have large numbers of warheads a ceiling of 6,000 warheads as proposed in the negotiations could permit Moscow to focus on too small a number of launcher targets.

The plan to build new single-warhead missiles instead of the giant hasn't got anywhere, and it is expensive. Just remove some or most of the warheads on the big ones, Mr. Garwin suggests, and replace them with something harmless, tagged and sealed so that nuclear explosives could not be put back secretly. If the Pentagon says it's lame to waste the full destructive capability of a big missile, it's only cheaper than to throw them away and build new ones, and safer than to large a portion of America's military power on too few launchers.

These notions reflect a growing welcome shift in arms control thinking. The United States has spotlighted the risk of cheating on both the Russians and the Chinese are coming to accept the same need is not to fool the other, it is to convince him that you're not cheating. It is part of a growing notion that both require security, less cost, although fear and mistrust will remain. Both would have to cooperate to make tags and seals work, and both would gain confidence.

The New York Times.

New Gate  
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PHILIPS - BR

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OPINION

Up Go New Gate-Crashers, Down Goes Old Privacy

By George F. Will

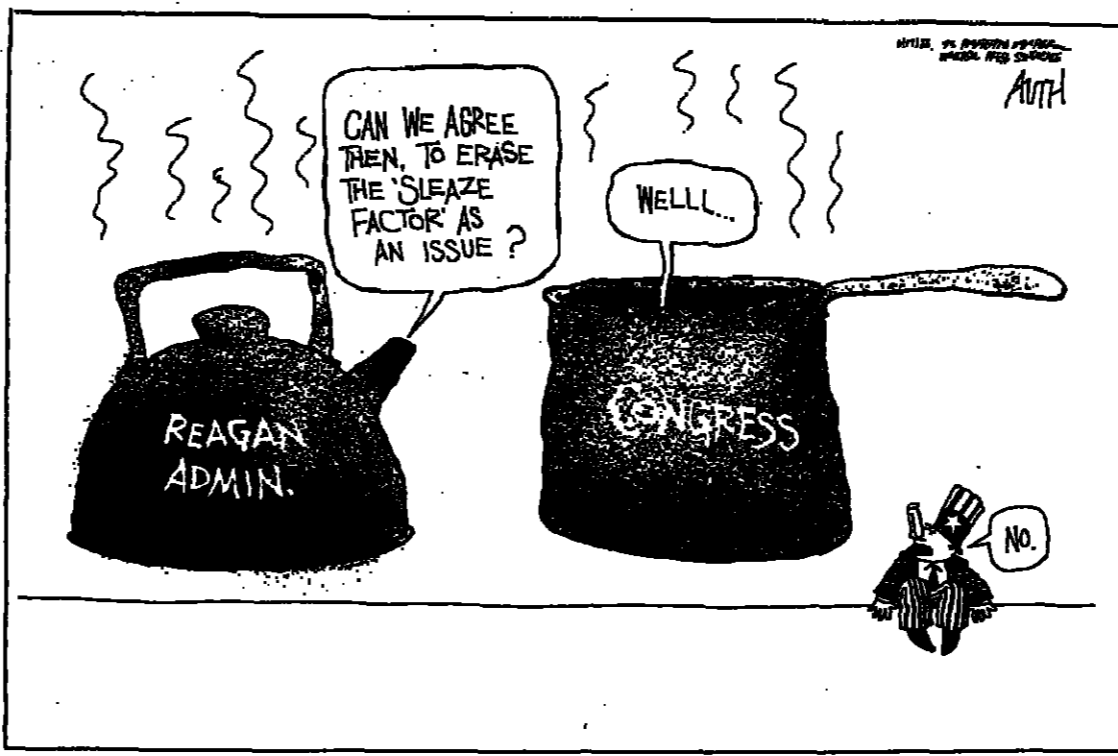
WASHINGTON — In a case more interesting for its sociological content than its constitutional content, a woman has won what is sure to be a landmark victory in the Supreme Court. The case will grow in the telling about it, all it stands as a milestone on the road to the full emancipation of women. Too bad it also brings another facet of what Louis Brandeis called the right most valued by civilized men, "the right to be let alone."

The case of New York's private — but really private any more — clubs will be applauded most warmly by liberal types who fancy themselves tribunes of common people. The applauders will include people who consider themselves sane and scourges of the crass, unrefined, aggressive, self-aggrandizing spirit of the day, a spirit often denoted by people as "the climate of Reagan."

Shared Failure

RACE and ethnicity have become sacred cows that nobody dares offend. The fear of offending, delegitimizing America's dark history, and bigotry has made discussion of the deep racial divisions and patterns of failure by some racial ethnic groups a taboo subject. Important social issues such as drug addiction, teen-age pregnancy, the breakdown of the family, illiteracy, educational failure, crime and many others are rarely addressed honestly for fear that they will be seen as a subtle form of racial bigotry.

Richard D. Lamm, former governor of Colorado, in the Los Angeles Times



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Good News Is Illusory

The editorial "Exchange Rates Work" (June 17), extolling the success of cheaper dollars in reducing the U.S. trade deficit to an annual rate of more than \$100 billion this year, overlooks the significance of your front-page report on June 16, "Investments Swell U.S. Trade Deficit."

Movement on Angola

L. Clarke (Letters, June 8) calls UNITA a "minority" rebel group in Angola. But in 1975 the Organization of African Unity reported that if elections were to take place, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola would win the most votes.

In Defense of the Church

I am a great admirer of Peregrine Worsthorne's brilliant and deeply original writing. As a Christian and a European, however, I cannot agree with his remarks about Holy Russia. ("A Holy Russia May Not Be Good News," June 13.)

A Beautiful Country

As a frequent visitor to Europe and reader of your newspaper, I would like to congratulate you on your news coverage of South Africa. We have a beautiful country and I am sure that together with black South Africans we will find a political solution. The progress is good and it can be faster if our economy keeps picking up.

An Evolving Definition

Donald Emery (Letters, June 9) should realize that "defeminization of women" is a self-contradictory concept. Women are feminine by definition. What troubles him is that women are overstepping the boundaries hitherto set for them, and taking their rightful place in all sectors of human life.

Sorry, Wrong Numero

"Telefonica Nears Accord to Revamp Moscow Phones," we read (May 31). Come here to rural Spain, Mnscoviares, before you shell out rubles to Spain's national telephone company.

Now You Need a Centennial To Feel Like Saturday Night

By James R. Dickenson

McDONALD, Kansas — For about 72 hours, as this town of 250 souls near the Colorado and Nebraska lines celebrated its centennial, God was in his heaven, all was right with the world and we all in our own ways were young again. Nearly 3,000 people thronged the streets to celebrate the town's 100th birthday.

MEANWHILE

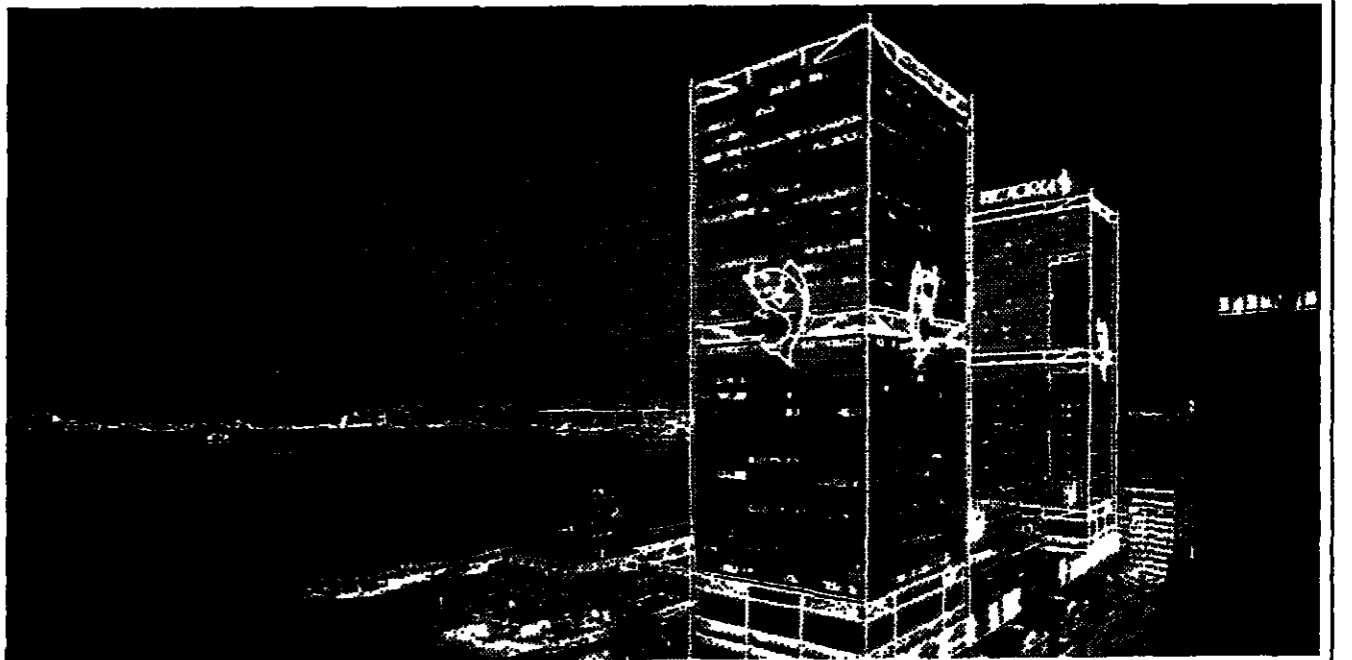
A classmate of nearly 40 years ago remarked while the centennial parade was forming: "If anyone had tried to tell me that anyone could organize a parade out here that had 120 entries and that so many people would come from California and Florida to watch it, I'd have told them they were crazier than hell."

That was a wistful reminder that it took something as big as this centennial celebration to match what used to be a normal Saturday night here during the World War II and postwar boom years. The town has been slowly dying of technology, the development of ever more efficient farm machinery that makes fewer and fewer farmers necessary.

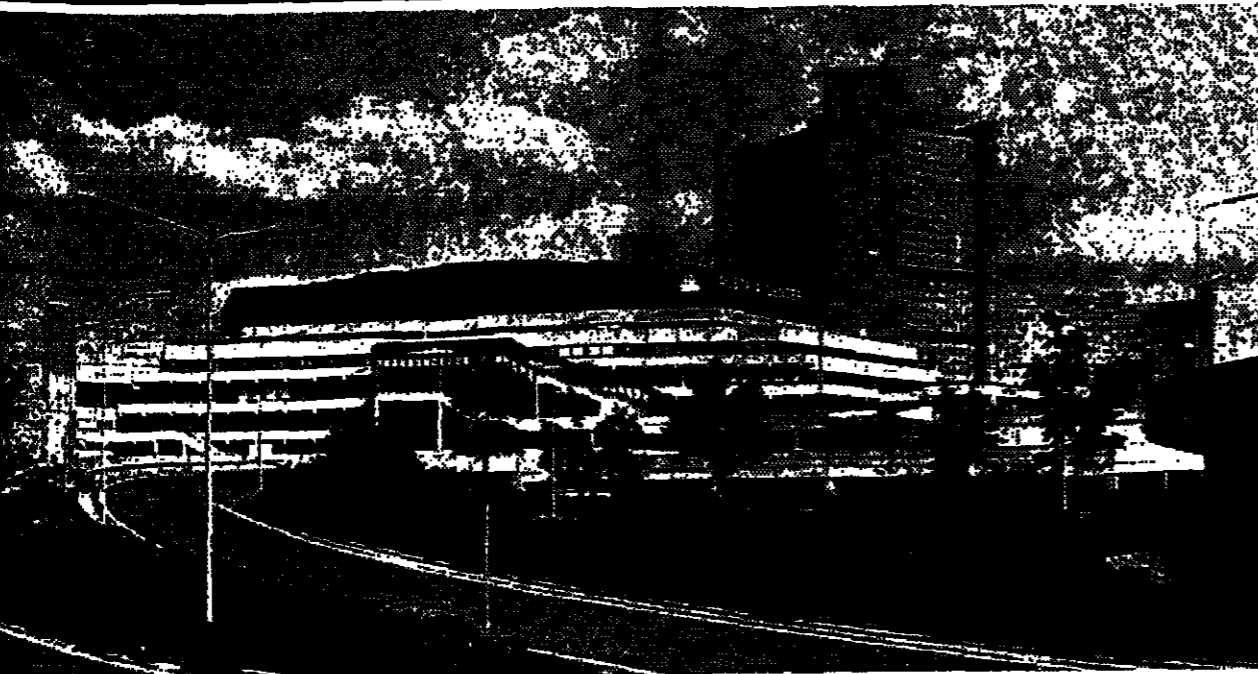
In those days 40 years ago, there were nearly two dozen of my family, including grandparents and aunts, uncles and their families, in the town and surrounding area. Now there is just one — a widowed aunt in her 80s. The American Legion post was first named after one of my uncles who died in World War I; since World War II it has been named after a cousin who won the Silver Star and died on a submarine.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The new Shun Tak Centre and Macau Ferry Terminal complex, including the 870-room Hotel Victoria, is a striking example of innovative building technology. Its two 41-storey towers are among the tallest high-rise steel structures in Hong Kong. And the Macau Ferry Terminal, designed to handle up to 15 million passengers a year, is the world's busiest marine transport facility.

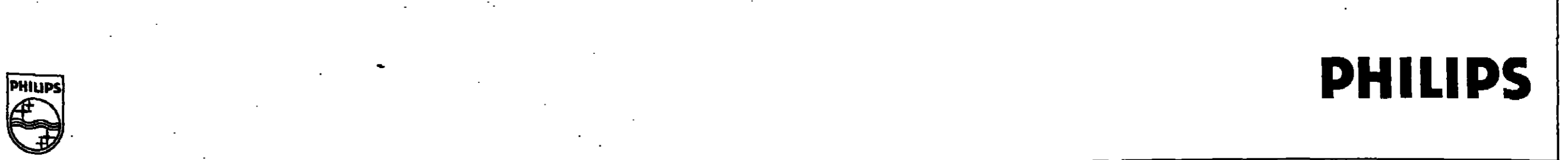


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landmark. In conference centres, too, you will find Philips technology helping to create the right environment. The new Austria Centre in Vienna, with 14 conference halls and a total capacity of 9,000, is a fine example. Up to 4,000 delegates in the main hall can enjoy perfect conference conditions, thanks to a computerized directional sound system from Philips.

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SCIENCE

Water Surface as Key to Pollution

By Rochelle L. Stanfield
NEW YORK — An increasing number of biologists, physicists and chemists are studying the role of pollutants in the thin surface layer that covers oceans, bays, lakes and other water bodies. Studies of the surface layer may, some experts believe, be crucial to understanding and curbing the impact of pollution on many forms of aquatic life.

shellfish recorded in some important coastal waters, such as Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound. Even in waters that appear to be relatively free of pollution, these experts say, the concentration at the surface may be dangerously high. Because of the more concentrated pollution found there, water samples drawn from the microlayer might also prove useful as sensitive indicators of pollution trends.

at Anne Arundel Community College in Maryland, who is studying the microlayer in the Chesapeake Bay. Microlayer studies may also improve understanding of how pollution gets into the water, especially when it comes from the air. Scientists are only beginning to study pollutants in the microlayer, and the physical dynamics have not been established. They theorize that pollution from the air settles on the surface, and that some components of sewage or industrial wastes that flow into the water rise to the surface. In addition, some pollutants that had previously fallen to the seabed may rise to the surface when the seabed is disturbed by currents or the movements of animals.

surface layer evaporate into the air or are dispersed into the water below. Nevertheless, the biologists who have studied the impact of microlayer pollution believe that high concentrations of a mix of pollutants often remain long enough to kill many small organisms. In laboratory studies and in field studies in Puget Sound, for example, a significant proportion of fish eggs exposed to contaminated surface water did not hatch or had abnormalities. Although research on the microlayer is attracting a growing cadre of scientists, some experts question its importance as a focus of environmental studies. These skeptics are less concerned about surface layer pollution because they say wind and waves disperse the concentrations both of pollutants and of sea life.



Dr. Seymour M. Antelman of the University of Pittsburgh in the laboratory where he conducts drug-effect experiments with animals.

Novel Drug-Brain Theory Studied

By Gina Kolata
NEW YORK — For more than a decade, a highly regarded researcher has struggled alone to convince others that his audacious theory of how drugs act is worth testing on humans. His theory, based on extensive studies with animals, is that a single dose of drugs that act on the brain can have long-lasting effects that increase with the passage of time. But no one knows whether the effects occur in people.

convincing, the theory deserves consideration. If the theory is correct, it could lead to a radical alteration in the way psychiatric drugs are prescribed. But the theory is so far at odds with what anyone would have predicted based on current knowledge of pharmacology and physiology that it has taken researchers a long time to accept.

will be an even greater response than to the initial dose. He has demonstrated such effects in animals using as many as 20 different drugs, including anti-depressants, stimulants and anxiety-relieving drugs. He also found the effect without drugs when testing other things that affect the brain, such as stress, triggered by pinching rats' tails, and electroshock.

er a theory so at odds with the rest of the field of pharmacology is applicable to humans. "It's a sort of goofy idea," said Dr. John M. Davis, director of a search at the Illinois State Psychiatric Institute. "It's hard to believe but the animal experiments are both solid and interesting."

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Consolidation des Comptes

Le récent développement de nos investissements sur le marché international, notamment américain (GROUPE DIAMANDIS), portera le C.A. du Groupe en 1988 à 22 milliards de FF dont 50% à l'étranger, consolidant ainsi plus de 100 entités et plusieurs groupes de sociétés dont 3 cotés.



L'enthousiasme ça se communique

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

HEAD, GENETIC RESOURCES UNIT

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Head, Genetic Resources Unit, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria. ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations.

FUNCTIONS The Head, Genetic Resources Unit will report to the Deputy Director General (Research), and will be responsible for planning and supervising all operations of the Unit, which includes a seed health laboratory. Specifically, the duties include: — enhancing ICARDA's collections through acquisition and collection of cultivated and wild germplasm.

QUALIFICATIONS A PhD in genetics, cytogenetics, plant taxonomy, agronomy or another related subject. Experience in genetic resources work and in interdisciplinary collaborative research with interest in plant breeding/improvement. An excellent command of English is required; knowledge of Arabic and French would be added qualifications.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Applicants with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees before August 1, 1988 to: Personnel Officer, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Director, International Cooperation, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria. ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It is concerned with agriculture in those regions that have a hot, dry summer and where cropping must begin in winter, the only season when rain falls.

FUNCTIONS The Director will be responsible to the Director General for those programs and projects that the Center undertakes in collaboration with other research institutions, and for cooperation with national governments and their agencies. Specifically, the Director will: — assist in developing policy on matters related to international cooperation.

QUALIFICATIONS Candidates should possess a relevant research background (Ph.D. or equivalent degree in an appropriate subject), and a minimum of 15 years of international experience in a leadership position. Fluency in English is required and a knowledge of French would be an advantage. A good knowledge of West Asia and North Africa is desirable.

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Applicants with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae, date of availability, and names and addresses of three professional referees before August 1, 1988 to: Dr. Nasrat Fadda, Director General, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)

POSITION ANNOUNCEMENT

COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

ICARDA invites applications for the position of Communications Specialist, at its main station in Aleppo, Syria. ICARDA is one of the 13 international centers, supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), a consortium of donor governments, international agencies and philanthropic foundations. It is concerned with agriculture in those regions that have a hot, dry summer and where cropping must begin in winter, the only season when rain falls.

FUNCTIONS The Communications Specialist will report to the Program Leader, Scientific and Technical Information Program, and will have broad responsibility for relations with the media, and for producing a quarterly newsletter, brochures and audiovisuals to present ICARDA's activities and achievements. The incumbent will carry out these tasks in cooperation with colleagues concerned with similar activities in the Arabic language. From time to time, he/she will also be required to assist with the editing of scientific papers, such as those to be published in the proceedings of conferences.

QUALIFICATIONS Ideally, candidates will have had training to the level of a master's degree in agricultural science and a bachelor's degree in journalism, but proven experience and performance will be given equal weight to academic qualifications. Some previous experience in agricultural publishing is essential, and special consideration will be given to candidates that have worked successfully in preparing general-interest material and newsletters for an institution engaged in agricultural research.

APPLICATION Salary, other benefits, and general conditions of service are internationally competitive. Candidates with suitable qualifications are requested to send their curriculum vitae with specimens of their work and the names and addresses of two professional referees before August 1, 1988 to: The Personnel Office, ICARDA, P.O. Box 5466, Aleppo, Syria.

IN BRIEF

Laser Technique for Swollen Veins

BOSTON (UPI) — Swollen blood vessels that mar the faces and legs of many people can be removed safely, painlessly and without scarring by a new laser technique, dermatologists at the Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital have reported. Known as telangiectasia, the veins are especially common among fair-skinned women over age 30. Although painless and harmless, most people dislike the veins, which appear as red and purple squiggly lines, star burst formations in the skin and as blue spots on the lips. They have been removed with an electric needle technique or with an argon laser. But those treatments can cause scarring and require anesthesia.

Care at Issue in Breast Cancer Study

CHICAGO (UPI) — A report showing that many U.S. women do not get follow-up therapy after breast cancer surgery adds to the growing evidence that many cancer patients are not being given state-of-the-art treatments years after they have been proven effective. In a recent report in the Journal of the American Medical Association, researchers said physicians seem to be increasing the use of breast-saving lumpectomies, replacing mastectomies as the treatment of choice for breast cancer. The researchers said 25 percent of women with localized breast cancers now receive the breast-sparing procedure, compared with 6 percent as recently as 1980. But 40 percent of these women — and 5 percent of those over age 65 — have no record of receiving the recommended radiation treatments that should follow the surgery. The findings are based on a review of nearly 6,000 localized breast cancers reported in New Mexico between 1969 and 1985.

Effect of Alcohol on Brain Explained

WASHINGTON (WP) — Researchers say they have discovered, at least in part, how alcohol makes people drunk. The staggering and other losses of muscle control, they found, are caused by a reduction in blood flow to the cerebellum, the part of the brain that controls coordination. The scientists also found that the mood shifts typical of drunkenness were linked to imbalances in the rate of metabolic activity in various parts of the brain's cortex, the seat of conscious thinking. The findings, reported at last week's meeting of the Society of Neurochemists in San Francisco, were made in separate studies by Dr. Volkow at the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York and Dr. Metz at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Innocuous Beats Mr. Flippant

NEW YORK (NYT) — The flippant lines that some men use to impress women generally have the opposite effect, according to research by Dr. Michael Cunningham, a psychologist at the University of Louisville in Kentucky. In two of the studies, Cunningham recruited three male and two female undergraduates to go to bars and randomly approach unaccompanied people of the opposite sex and similar age. The undergraduates were told what opening line to use. One variety was "cute-flippant," such as "You can outdrink me." Another category was direct, "I'm a little embarrassed, but I'd really like to meet you." The third type of opening line was innocuous, such as "What do you think of the band?" or just "Hi." The men found that the type of line they used greatly affected their chances of starting a conversation. Only about 20 percent of those who used cute-flippant approaches got a positive response, while the innocuous and direct approaches had 50 to 80 percent success rates. But of what line they used, and when the women coupled a "Hi" with a light touch on the man's arm, every man they approached reacted positively.

HVA-Holding bv advertisement. We have openings in the sphere of: fish-, dairy- and poultry-farming agriculture, horticulture and forestry engineering financial business administration business and development economics. Suitable applicants have to comply with the following requirements: — Higher Vocational or University Education — a few years of experience in one or more of the said fields, preferably acquired abroad — a good command of one or more of the modern languages — the ability to function in an intercultural team — the readiness to stay abroad for a good length of time. You may send in your curriculum vitae to: HVA-Holding bv - Personnel Department - P.O. Box 503 - 110 AM Diemen - The Netherlands. Further information may be obtained from the personnel department by telephone: 020-954211.

FOOD POLICY ADVISOR USAID/Mali seeks individual as Food Policy Advisor to help implement and monitor complex, high profile foodgrain policy reform program. Duration 30 months. International salary/benefits. Economics/agricultural economics degree, U.S. citizen, fluent French, and 5 years experience in LDC food policy analysis/advisory roles required. Submit detailed C.V., SF 171, letter, salary history to: EXO, U.S.A.I.D., B.P. 34, Bamako, Mali, before July 31, 1988. (Telex: no. 2448).

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FROM WRITING ORIGINALS

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

TO MAKING COPIES 04-93 In Touch with Tomorrow TOSHIBA Page 11

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1988

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER Overseas Assignments: Mobility vs. Continuity

By SHERRY BUCHANAN International Herald Tribune LONDON — Can't remember which part of the world you woke up in this morning? Some multinationals are getting concerned that they are moving their executives around too fast for their own good...

Often, 'one year to learn it, one year to do it, one year to worry about the next job' still goes. According to a survey by ASA International, an executive search firm in London, 60 percent of the managers of U.S. companies in Europe said they had fixed terms for overseas assignments...

THE DUTCH multinational, NV Philips, also emphasized the need for continuity and flexibility. Philips, which has 1,600 people on overseas assignments out of a total staff of 30,000 employees, has a diversified policy according to function...

Volvo To Buy Into Hertz Ford Selling 20% For \$100 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB said Wednesday that its U.S. subsidiary had agreed to buy 20 percent of Hertz Corp., the car rental company, from Ford Motor Co. for \$100 million. After the sale, Ford would own 60 percent of Park Ridge Corp., the holding company for Hertz...

Saatchi Returns to Takeover Mode Ignoring Critics, Ad Giant Moves To Consultancy

Reuters LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the world's largest advertising agency, has resumed a takeover drive despite investor skepticism, analysts said. In a move that surprised many analysts, the London-based company last week announced a \$177 million (\$216 million) rights issue and a \$30 million bid for Gartner Group Inc., a U.S. information technology consultancy...



Maurice Saatchi, left, and his brother Charles are embarking on a new phase of their strategy in the bid for Gartner Group.

Thatcher to power on the Conservative ticket. Saatchi helped her win again in 1983 and 1987. Angela Barwell of Warburg Securities said some of the negative reaction was unfounded because Saatchi has turned its takeover attention from finance to the fast-growing area of consultancy...

Andrew Mills, of the London brokers Barclays de Zoete Wedd, said "They want to grow and are very ambitious." He added, "There is no other competition in sight." The Saatchi brothers, Charles, 44, and Maurice, 41, have built an advertising agency once worth about \$50,000 into a consultancy and communications firm with 15,000 employees in 58 countries and annual billings of more than \$8 billion...

U.K. Banks Lift Base Rates by Half Point to 9%

By Warren Getler International Herald Tribune LONDON — The Bank of England, in a move to dampen inflationary pressures, pushed British interest rates higher Wednesday, prompting commercial banks to raise their base lending rates half a percentage point to 9 percent. The bank rate hike, widely anticipated by British credit markets, was the third half-point increase that the central bank has prompted this month, underscoring the extent to which monetary officials here are concerned about independent projections of inflation hitting a 5 percent annual rate by late summer...

Statistics Quirk Blamed For Fall in U.S. Orders WASHINGTON — New orders for U.S. manufactured goods designed to last at least three years showed their sharpest drop in nine months in May, the U.S. government said Wednesday, but the report apparently missed three major aircraft orders...

Maxwell and Générale Weigh a Joint Venture

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribune PARIS — Robert Maxwell, the British publisher, and Société Générale de Belgique announced Wednesday the planned formation of a joint company that is intended to become a major force in European and global communications. In a joint statement in Brussels, Maxwell Communication Corp. and Générale said the planned company would have equity of about £150 million (about \$269 million), Agence France-Presse reported...

professional expertise and be the manager and industrial operator." Earlier Wednesday, published reports suggested that Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian industrialist, might sell as much as half of his 47 percent stockholding in Société Générale to Mr. Maxwell. They could not be confirmed, and Reuters reported that an industrial source in Milan denied them. The reports, in the Belgian newspaper, Libre Belgique, and the Paris financial newspaper, La Tribune, suggested that Mr. de Benedetti would sell part of his Société Générale stake to Compagnie Financière de Suez in return for a major holding in Suez...

French holding company, refused comment on the reports that he might sell some of his Générale holdings, saying full details of an agreement worked out between Mr. de Benedetti and Suez on Monday night would be revealed Friday. Sources close to the management of the 166-year-old Belgian conglomerate said the reports had forced Générale and Maxwell to disclose their plan earlier than intended. Générale has strengthened its communications interests recently, as part of a diversification strategy. The group owns 5 percent of the French advertising group Havas and has a minority position in Tractebel, a Belgian company that includes cable-television and cinema-distribution interests...

Currency Rates

Table with columns for currency, rate, and date. Includes entries for Dollar, Euro, and other international currencies.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various financial instruments like Treasury bills, bonds, and deposits.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table listing Asian dollar deposits with columns for bank, rate, and term.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table listing U.S. money market funds with columns for fund name and yield.

Gold

Table showing gold prices in various locations like London, Zurich, and New York.

Arizona Thrift to Take Texas Units

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board completed arrangements on Wednesday for the acquisition of two insolvent Texas thrifts by MeraBank Federal Savings Bank of Phoenix, Arizona. In Dallas, a board member, Roger Martin, said the agency is working on further mergers of 64 ailing thrifts with 16 healthy ones. A series of transactions will be announced between July 15 and Aug. 20, he said. MeraBank is a savings and loan with 66 Arizona branches and seven in Texas. It has assets of \$6.6 billion and is a wholly owned subsidiary of the publicly owned Financie West Capital Corp., a holding company that is also the largest unit in Arizona...

Republic Clearing Corporation

Advertisement for Republic Clearing Corporation, featuring text about futures and options trading.

Advertisement for Business School Lausanne, Saturday Seminars, and Asia Pacific Growth Fund.

Advertisement for Falcon-900 executive jet service, including contact information and a small image of the aircraft.

Large advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and text describing the brand and its products.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing NYSE and AMEX volume statistics.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrial, Transp., and Utilities indices.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press.

AMEX Diary table listing various market indicators.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrial, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing various bond indices.

NYSE Diary table listing specific stock transactions.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders.

Dow Jones Averages table showing Industrial, Transp., and Utility averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing various market indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing market activity.

AMEX Stock Index table showing market performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large NYSE stock price table (A) listing various companies and their prices.

NYSE Climbs as Dollar Soars

United Press International. NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Wednesday in heavy trading as a sharply higher dollar and favorable economic news combined to trigger a buying spree that sent the Dow to its highest closing level since the October collapse. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 25.24 points on Tuesday, jumped 43.03 to close at 2,152.20, surpassing the previous post-collapse closing high of 2,131.40 set June 15 after a sharp narrowing of the U.S. trade deficit. Advances trounced declines by about 3 to 1, while volume jumped to 217.51 million shares from 155.06 million traded Tuesday. Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.06 to 155.35, and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 3.99 to 275.66. The price of an average share added 44 cents. "Basically, the market reacted to a stronger dollar and the likelihood of lower interest rates," said Edward Nicolski, chief technical analyst with Piper Jaffrey & Hopwood Inc. in Minneapolis. The advance was dollar-inspired because the market feels the Fed will not be forced to tighten in order to support the dollar," Mr. Nicolski said, referring to the central bank's monetary policy. "The market still faces some cyclical inflation, but that will pass. With a stronger dollar we have had a major reversal. The Fed does not have to support the currency through interest rate mechanisms." "The encouraging outlook for the dollar as a result of the G-7 meeting has taken the pressure off the bond market, which is a positive sign for stocks," said Barry Sahgal, director of research at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. At the recently concluded Toronto summit, the leaders of the seven major industrial democracies reaffirmed previous agreements on maintaining a stable dollar. In addition to the stronger dollar, the market also gained support from an unexpected 2.2 percent decline in orders for durable goods in May. Market forecasts had looked for a 2 percent rise in the May orders. The durable goods data "suggest that the economy is not booming in as many sectors as we had thought," Mr. Sahgal said, adding that the figures should ease market worries over the outlook for higher inflation and interest rates. Shortly before 2 P.M., with the Dow up more than 50 points, the exchange, under a rule adopted in February, notified member firms that restrictions on automated program trading would be in effect for the remainder of the session. The restrictions came into force if the Dow rises or falls by 50 points. IBM was the most active issue, jumping 2 1/2 to 123. Fort Howard Paper followed, soaring 8 1/2 to 48 1/2, amid talk of a buyout. T&T and Mr. Electric were up 1 1/2 to 54 1/2 and 4 1/2 to 43 1/2, respectively. American Express was up 1/2 to 27 1/2, and Merck was up 1/2 to 55 1/2. In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was up 1 1/2 to 112 1/2, Cray Research was up 1 to 87 1/2, and Texas Instruments was up 1 to 50. Honeywell fell 4 to 70 1/2, after the company lowered earnings estimates.

Large NYSE stock price table (B) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (C) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (D) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (E) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (F) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (G) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (H) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (I) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (J) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (K) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (L) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (M) listing various companies and their prices.

Large NYSE stock price table (N) listing various companies and their prices.

NYSE High-Lows table showing daily price ranges for various stocks.

Partnership Buys Stake, Asks Changes in Zenith. WASHINGTON — Brookhurst Partners, a limited partnership, said Wednesday it had acquired a 7.1 percent stake in Zenith Electronics Corp. common stock, and may propose a business combination with the company.

LTV Favored in Ruling On Pension Obligations. NEW YORK — A federal judge ruled Wednesday that a U.S. government agency could not force the financially ailing LTV Corp. to assume more than \$2 billion in pension obligations simply because a new labor contract restored pension benefits that had previously been cut.



Vertical text on the right side of the page, including 'A \$ From' and 'CIRCULATION'.

Joy, Wolska

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued) Table of stock market data including various symbols and prices.

Table of stock market data with columns for High, Low, and other metrics.

Table of stock market data with columns for High, Low, and other metrics.

Table of stock market data with columns for High, Low, and other metrics.

Table of stock market data with columns for High, Low, and other metrics.

Table of stock market data with columns for High, Low, and other metrics.

Shares of BP Trade Heavily on Rumors Kuwait Will Cut Stake

LONDON — The stock of British Petroleum Co. traded heavily on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday amid rumors that the Kuwait Investment Office was about to scale down its stake of around 22 percent to under 15 percent, dealers said.

GLOBAL FINANCE October 3, 1988

Table of exchange rates for various currencies including US Dollar, German Mark, Japanese Yen, etc.

A Special Editorial Report From the Editors of Business Week

This timely editorial report on the critical trends in international finance will be published as top officials head for the IMF meeting in West Berlin during the week of September 24.

Advertisement for Settsu Corporation U.S. \$120,000,000 4 1/8 per cent. Guaranteed Bonds 1993 with Warrants. Includes a list of financial institutions.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices. Includes sub-sections for Dollars and Pounds Sterling.

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, and Bid/Ask prices. Includes sub-sections for Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures contracts including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other commodities with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Foreign Futures

Table of Foreign Futures contracts including various international currencies and commodities with columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Advertisement for Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. listing services and contact information.

Advertisement for Europe Growth Fund, highlighting its performance and investment focus.

Advertisement for Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen, providing market insights and exchange rates.

Advertisement for Pounds Sterling, detailing market trends and investment opportunities.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 22nd June 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price. Includes sub-sections for U.S. Dollar, Pounds Sterling, Deutsche Marks, and Japanese Yen.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options for Philadelphia Exchange, listing various currency pairs and their respective prices.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including S&P 500, Nikkei, and other major market indices with their current values and changes.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices for various goods like sugar, coffee, and other raw materials.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices for various types of metal and alloys.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods and commodities.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies, listing the company name and dividend amount.

SAS, IBM to Link Up

Article snippet: SAS, IBM to Link Up On Reservation System. Discusses the partnership between SAS and IBM.

Mercedes, Mitsubishi Link

Article snippet: Mercedes, Mitsubishi Link. Discusses the joint venture between Mercedes-Benz and Mitsubishi.

Large vertical advertisement for S&P 100 Index Options, including details on contract specifications and pricing.

مركزنا لاصول

Wednesdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including AIG, Amgen, Amstar, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including Amgen, Amstar, Amstar, etc.

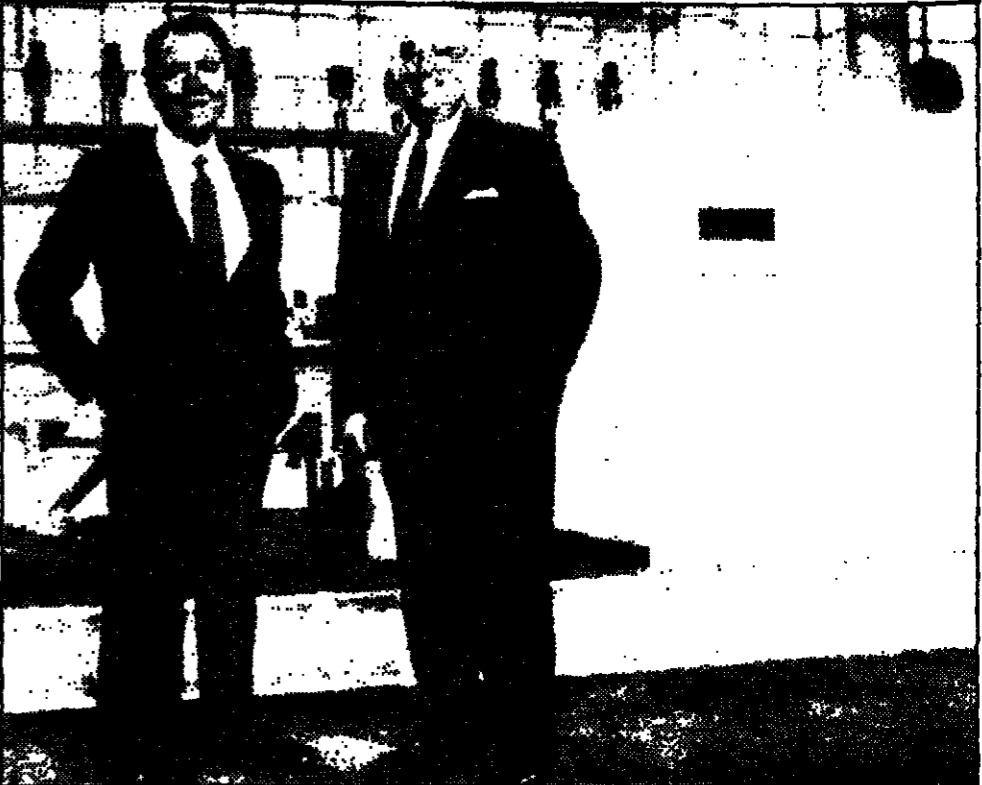
Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including Amgen, Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including Amgen, Amstar, Amstar, etc.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

New Minicomputer Line Buoyed IBM Stock Price

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp.'s stock price advanced for the second straight day on Wednesday, following favorable comments by analysts about the new line of minicomputers that the company announced on Tuesday.



Edward E. Lucente, left, and Stephen B. Schwartz, vice presidents of IBM, unveiling the company's new minicomputers in New York. The stock market gave the machines an enthusiastic reception.

IBM's 1987 net income of \$5.36 billion, up from \$4.79 billion on the previous year, was its first annual earnings increase since 1984. The company has faced growing competition in all kinds of computers, and it has instituted cost-saving measures that included 15,000 early retirements in recent years.

Bid Talk Lifts Shares of Italian Paper Firm

MILAN — Shares of Italy's biggest paper producer, Cartiere Burgo SpA, have risen sharply on the Milan Bourse this month amid renewed takeover speculation.

Charge Hurts Honeywell Stock

CHICAGO — Honeywell Inc.'s stock dropped Wednesday as analysts began lowering their 1988 estimates to reflect a second-quarter charge the company said it would take for cost overruns, largely on a contract for test equipment for the F-15 jet fighter.

Advertisement for Settsu Corporation featuring a large logo, the text '£50,000,000', and a list of financial institutions including J.P. Morgan Securities Asia Ltd., Bank Brussel Lambert N.V., and others.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table with columns: Stock, High, Low, Open, Close, Change. Lists various stocks including Amgen, Amstar, Amstar, etc.

(Continued on next right-hand page)

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Key Data	1986	1987	% Change
Amounts in SFRm.			
Net Revenues	61,1	69,1	+13
Operating Income	30,3	33,0	+9
Net Income	14,3	16,0	+12
Dividends	5,4	6,0	+11
Total Assets	350,0	478,0	+37
Capital and Reserves	68,7	78,5	+14
Staff	227	249	+10

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**BUSINESS ROUNDUP**

**CRA and North Broken Hill to Merge Zinc Units**

**MELBOURNE** — CRA Ltd. and North Broken Hill Holdings Ltd. said Wednesday that they will merge their lead and zinc operations into a joint venture, creating one of the industry's largest companies with annual sales of more than 1.5 billion Australian dollars (\$1.23 billion).

Don Carruthers, a CRA executive who is to be chairman of the yet-to-be-named company, said it would be the largest single producer of zinc concentrates and metal.

The two mining companies will hold equal stakes in the new venture, combining their mining, smelting and international marketing operations from July 1, to form what they said would be one of the world's best-balanced lead and zinc concerns, employing 8,000 people.

The merged company will be more capable of meeting competition in world markets and will be

able to increase Australia's share of export markets in a way in which the individual companies could not," a joint statement said.

The joint venture will annually produce 380,000 metric tons of zinc concentrates, 250,000 tons of lead concentrates and 538 tons of silver in concentrates and in lead bullion.

In final metal form, zinc output would be 530,000 metric tons, lead 300,000 tons and silver 236 tons, said CRA's chief executive, John Ralph, and North Broken Hill's managing director, Peter Wade.

The mining, smelting and production capacity of the new joint venture compared well with the combined output of MIM Holdings Ltd. of Australia, Cominco Ltd. and Teck Corp. of Canada and Metallgesellschaft AG of West Germany.

Cominco produces about 400,000 tons of zinc metal a year and MIM Holdings about 300,000.

"We were both likely to be second-tier players in that game," said Mr. Ralph. "Now we're top of the class," he said, adding that the group would spend 650 million dollars over the next five years upgrading its mining and smelting capacity.

"Significant financial advantages will arise from the merger, particularly from a more rational distribution of concentrates between the mines and smelters of the merged company," the joint statement said.

Mr. Carruthers said an example of cooperation arising from the merger could be zinc sales to the United States.

CRA currently sells to U.S. markets from its European smelters, while North Broken Hill ships supplies from its Risdon smelter in Tasmania. Now, however, Risdon's output could be diverted to Asian markets to compete better with Korean and Thai suppliers.

**Pepsi to Buy Bottling Unit Of Grand Met**

**PURCHASE**, New York — PepsiCo Inc. said on Wednesday that it has agreed to buy the soft drink bottling operations of a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan PLC for \$700 million.

The subsidiary, Grand Metropolitan Inc., is the third largest independent U.S. bottler of Pepsi Cola.

The unit accounts for about 3.6 percent of PepsiCo's U.S. soft drink volume, the company said.

Grand Metropolitan's U.S. soft drink business includes bottling operations on both coasts, PepsiCo added.

**Charter Profit Increased 31%**

**LONDON** — Charter Consolidated PLC, the British mining and industrial holding company, said Wednesday that pretax profit for the fiscal year ending in March climbed 31 percent to £55.37 million (\$98.86 million) from £42.16 million in the previous year.

Profit per share rose to 35.8 pence from 29.6 pence. The final dividend was set at 10.25 pence, bringing the total dividend for the year to 14.5 pence, up from 13 pence in 1986-87.

The company's stock rose 2 pence to 350 pence in trading on the London Stock Exchange on Wednesday. The South African mining groups Anglo-American and De Beers own significant stakes in Charter.

**Income Growth at Broken Hill Is Expected to Be Modest**

**MELBOURNE** — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Pty., is expected to show only slight improvement in its full-year profit, to be announced Friday, analysts said.

A strong Australian dollar, lingering problems in the steel division, and the costs of buying out most of the stake in the natural resources and manufacturing company amassed by Robert Holmes à Court will combine to curb BHP's net profit, they said.

Analysts' estimates range from \$50 million to 915 million Australian dollars (\$700.57 million to \$754.14 million) for the year ended May 31, at best about 12 percent above the previous year's \$20.27 million Australian dollars. Because of low oil prices, that result was sharply lower than the 988.2 million Australian dollars earned in 1985-86.

But Broken Hill sources and some analysts said they expected the company to spring some surprises on investors to reinforce the strong support it has had since it fended off Mr. Holmes à Court's fourth takeover effort early this year.

"I am quite sure the figure is going to be better than most people expect," said John McLeod of the J.B. Werr & Son.

BHP sources said surprises could come from several areas. Through complicated accounting, some BHP units could contribute early benefits from a reduction in Australian corporate tax to 39 percent from 49 percent, and from up to 20 million Australian dollars in deferred tax.

ICI Australia Ltd. received a 10.52 million Australian dollar windfall from similar tax benefits earlier this month.

Other benefits would flow from a number of asset sales conducted to help fund the 2.1 billion Australian dollar cost of buying out most of Bell Resources Ltd.'s holdings in BHP, which were built up during four abortive takeover attempts by Mr. Holmes à Court.

Profits of about 16 million Australian dollars from asset sales totaling 133 million Australian dollars will be contained in BHP's report, the sources said.

Mr. McLeod was among the most optimistic analysts, putting the full-year result at 915 million Australian dollars or more, depending on tax treatment.

Richard Korman of BZW Meares Ltd., a Sydney brokerage house, was the least optimistic, predicting a figure of \$50 million Australian dollars. "The exchange rate will be the major factor in my reckoning, but it will depend how they have hedged," he said.

Broken Hill said that every one U.S. cent movement in the Australian dollar's exchange rate has a 17 million Australian dollar impact on its bottom line, with weakness in the Aussie currency hurting its profit. The average for BHP's 1987-88 year was about 73 cents, against about 66 cents a year earlier.

Interest on short-term borrowings is being paid in U.S. dollars, analysts said.

But shareholders will benefit from the move even if the profit is restrained, because it will cancel the 300 million shares bought by Bell. This will not happen officially until 25, but the shares will have been effectively ignored from March 1 for the purposes of calculating earnings per share.

The per-share earnings would rise to 61 Australian cents from 53 cents if Broken Hill were to earn 915 million Australian dollars.

Stewart McKibbin of A.C. Gooch and Co. Melbourne brokerage house, said he expects BHP to earn 880 million Australian dollars.

He suggested BHP is more likely to hold a year's tax gains or favorable writeoffs for 1988-89 year, when an even stronger Aussie dollar may have eaten further into petrol and mineral earnings.

**U.S. Bank Wins Case Against Saudi Debtors**

**MANAMA, Bahrain** — A U.S. bank has won an 18-month court battle against a Saudi company, raising bankers' hopes of a tougher line against corporate debtors in Saudi Arabia, Gulf-based bankers said Wednesday.

The court case, filed in Jeddah by Chemical Bank against al-Sayed Abdullah Mohammed Baroom, a diversified trading company, was decided in the bank's favor last week. But there is a legal hurdle that Chemical must overcome before the ruling can be enforced.

Bankers said Chemical Bank stands to recover about \$2.5 million in outstanding loans, part of the company's \$80 million debt to 14 creditor banks.

Bankers said the case was decided

in the Jeddah Negotiable Instruments Committee, a tribunal under the wing of the Commerce Ministry. But enforcement has to be sanctioned by a civil rights department in the Interior Ministry.

"It is a very positive step," one banker said. "The courts have proved they can deliver. But we have to wait to see if the ruling is enforced."

It has been difficult for Western banks and the Western-style banks in Saudi Arabia to collect debts through the normal Saudi court system because judges consider the banks to be tainted by interest payments. The Saudi legal system is based on Islamic law, which prohibits the collection of interest.

Baroom approached banks earlier this year to arrange a debt settle-

ment after two years of silence which its arrears grew.

Bankers said the company offered to repurchase debt at 25 cents on the dollar or to repayments for 10 years with a 10 percent interest and a two-year grace period.

At the time, bankers said it seemed the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Finance, the de facto bank, was leaning on the company as part of a drive to clear up debt problems in the private sector.

Bankers said the ruling in favor of Chemical Bank could encourage other banks to take tougher lines in a series of negotiations under over the company's debt.

"Since the court decision, considering withdrawing as we made the company," said banker.

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\*Figures quoted assume that your initial investment had been divided equally between our four investment companies.

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**ROBECO GENEVA ACCOUNT**

**SAATCHI: Takeover Mode**

(Continued from first finance page) underlined a need for world banks while the European Commission plan to forge a single market 1992 provided push.

However, many corporates may not want to use just one agency for different functions. Robert Worcester of the independent forecaster, Marketing Opinion Research International Ltd., "Many marketing directors are skeptical about one-stop shopping," he said. "They don't want to put all their eggs in one basket."

He also warned that expansion could cause more conflicts of interest like that seen recently with Nabisco Inc., the food and tobacco company that is one of Saatchi's big U.S. clients.

Saatchi, which handled Nabisco's cookie campaign, lost the million account after the company objected to a Saatchi anti-smoking ad for Northwest Airlines.

While Saatchi may draw from a recent strengthening of the dollar against the pound, Mr. Worcester said it still buries from its effort to break into financial services. "That was damaging to Saatchi's image," he said.

**French Ad Firm RSCG, Joins With Tatham-Laird**

**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Tatham-Laird & Kudner, a Chicago agency, agreed to join with France's largest agency, RSCG Coopers & Lybrand, to form a new company with \$1.3 billion in assets and offices in the United States and 10 European countries.

Thomas W. Schafer, senior partner at TL&K, said Tuesday the Chicago partnership would be named Charlotte Beers, a woman, will become a partner in the French company with Bernard Roux, Jacques Seguela, Alain Zacc and Jean-Michel Goudard.

William F. Young, managing partner at TL&K, are to get partnership positions with RSCG, the French are to become "silent" owners in Chicago.

Tatham-Laird billed \$247 million last year, its clients include Procter & Gamble, Ralston Purina, M&M Mars and Coors.

RSCG billed \$1 billion last year. Mr. Seguela, its creative director, was instrumental in President Francois Mitterrand's campaign for re-election.

Jellyroll SA



CURRENCY MARKETS

MARKETS: Dollar Surges, Boosting Share Prices in U.S. and Europe

(Continued from page 1)

by Bank of Japan surges in early on Wednesday. Stocks in Tokyo, though, fell on... The dollar also rose in New York 4753 Swiss francs, from 1.4590 Tuesday, and to 6.0033 French francs after 5.9230.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Date, Bid, Ask, Spread, Source: Reuters

"We were testing how far the central banks would let the dollar rise," one dealer said. "The market felt it may be still all right."

In London, the dollar closed sharply higher, supported by the market view that the G-7 was not averse to a stronger U.S. currency. Renewed buying interest by investors also bolstered the dollar, dealers said.

The dollar rose to an eight-month high against the mark, ending at 1.7765 from 1.7580 on Tuesday.

It also rose to 128.50 yen, from 126.45; to 1.4725 Swiss francs, after 1.4630; and to 5.9823 French francs, from 5.9235.

The British pound dropped to \$1.7855, despite a half point rise in British banks' base interest rates, which had largely been expected.

The pound rose against the mark after the rise to 9 percent base rates, causing the Bank of England to sell sterling at about 3.1420 DM,

just above the Tuesday finish at 3.1410. It later closed at around 3.1460.

In European share trading in London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading British shares closed 19.2 points higher at 1,879.3, extending a Tuesday rise.

In Frankfurt, West German shares advanced in active trading as the strength of the dollar encouraged both foreign and domestic buying, dealers said. The FAZ 100-share index rose 6.91 points to 476.96.

In Paris, French share prices ended 1.93 percent firmer in active trading despite a Bourse employees' strike.

The rally in U.S. bond prices began overseas, largely in response to heavy Japanese buying.

In New York, the benchmark 30-year U.S. Treasury bond closed at 102 1/32, up about 1/4 points from Tuesday's finish.

Rich Nations Gave Less Last Year, OECD Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatch

PARIS—Official development assistance to the world's poorest nations from industrialized donor countries declined 2 percent last year, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said Wednesday.

The United States remained the biggest donor, despite a 10.9 percent drop in its official aid, while Japan moved up closely behind it with a 13.5 percent increase in aid, the Paris-based OECD reported.

The overall decline reversed a six-year trend in which development assistance increased at an average annual rate of 3.5 percent.

Preliminary data showed that government-to-government disbursements by 18 donor countries in the OECD's Development Assistance Committee totaled \$41.2 billion in 1987, at current prices and exchange rates, up from \$36.7 billion in 1986.

But adjusted for inflation and fluctuations in exchange rates, the 1987 total was \$35.9 billion, a report of the committee said.

Official development assistance is the main source of external financing for the world's poorest countries, most of which are in sub-Saharan Africa.

The report showed that only two of the seven participants in the just-ended Toronto summit meeting of industrial powers, Japan and France, recorded significant increases in their official aid last year. Major declines were noted in assistance from the United States, Italy, West Germany and Britain. Canada, the meeting's host, increased its aid marginally in real terms.

The report is timely. In Toronto, the industrial powers expressed the desire to reduce Third World debt by one-third amid growing concern over the solvency of some debtor nations.

The current average percentage of gross national product devoted to aid by Development Assistance Committee members remains well below the target level of 0.7 percent recommended in a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly.

Only four committee members have attained this objective, notably Norway, which allocates 1.1 percent of its GNP to official aid. Also in this group are Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Adjusted for inflation and the dollar's decline, the United States disbursed \$8.52 billion in official aid last year, down from \$9.56 billion in 1986. Its GNP ratio slipped to 0.2 percent from 0.23 percent and was the lowest among assistance committee members, with the exception of Austria.

Japan's official aid rose to an adjusted total of \$6.4 billion from \$5.63 billion, while its ratio of aid to GNP was 0.31 percent.

France pulled ahead of West Germany with an official aid total of \$3.8 billion, up from \$3.5 billion, and it had the highest GNP ratio among the major countries at 0.51 percent.

West Germany's development assistance was \$3.6 billion, down 6.3 percent, or 0.39 percent of GNP, while Italy's \$2 billion was down 17 percent down from 0.32 percent. (AFP, AP)

ECONOMY: Quirk Blamed as U.S. Orders for Durable Goods Post Drop

Lexington, Massachusetts. "I think it suggests that the economy is still plugging along."

The White House said it was unconcerned about the drop.

"New orders are volatile and May's decline should not be cause for concern," a spokesman said.

"Shipments continue to show strength and the backlog of unfilled orders remains high."

Economists doubted whether new orders actually fell. The department blamed two-thirds of the decline on a sharp 16.6 percent drop in defense orders, which tend

to be volatile from month to month.

Excluding defense, total durable goods orders would have fallen only 0.9 percent in May and excluding aircraft, they would have risen 0.6 percent.

Increases in shipments were widespread last month and included a substantial rise in motor vehicles, while the increase in unfilled orders, which continues a trend begun in March 1987, was mostly due to a rise in primary metals.

Shipments of nondefense durable goods rose 1.6 percent in May after being unchanged in April,

while unfilled orders rose 0.2 percent after a 1.3 percent April rise.

Besides the transportation equipment sector, which had a 9 percent drop because of the drop in aircraft, the report showed the manufacturing sector to be healthy, economists said.

"The decline doesn't really show a significant softening in the industrial area," said Jerry Jasinski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers. "It may dampen some of the exaggerated fears on Wall Street of an overheated economy, and in that sense it may do some good."

BANKS: Central Bank Leads Half-Point Rise in U.K. Base Rates to 9%

(Continued from first finance page) around midway by a half point to 9 percent. The four major commercial banks, led by National Westminster Bank PLC and Barclays Bank PLC, quickly followed.

A Bank of England spokesman said that the rate rise, following the two previous hikes this month on June 15 and June 6, was designed to maintain "appropriately tight monetary conditions."

Since late last week, London's short-term credit markets had expected the Bank of England to prompt a base rate increase, either in tandem with the West German move or shortly thereafter. The Bundesbank's increase in its securities repurchase rate was apparently an effort to reduce inflationary pressures and bolster the value of the mark against the dollar.

"The British rate increase

Wednesday might best be described as cooperation, rather than coordination," with West Germany's central bank, said Bill Martin, an economist with Phillips & Drew, the London stockbrokerage. "Cooperation in the sense that it was in the Bank of England and the Bundesbank's respective self-interest to tighten up policy."

"We think the Bundesbank could go a step further next week and lift its key discount rate a half point to 3 percent," Mr. Martin said, referring to the benchmark rate at which the central bank provides funds to financial institutions against collateral. He added that "the Bundesbank was never comfortable with the discount at 2.5 percent, especially with West German three-month money market rates between 3.75-4.0 percent as they are now."

Gavyn Davies, senior economist with Goldman Sachs International in London, agreed that the British rate rise did not represent strict policy coordination. "What these central banks have decided to do is proceed as and when they see fit," he said in Britain. "The Bank of England and the Treasury have clearly decided to tighten the monetary mix in response to purely domestic indices of inflation and domestic demand."

Added Jeremy Hale, a colleague of Mr. Davies at Goldman Sachs in London: "The leading economies, excluding the United States, have been enjoying a disinflationary benefit from the depreciating dollar," because their imports of goods priced in the U.S. currency are cheaper. "Now, with the dollar's clearly decided to tighten the monetary mix in response to purely domestic indices of inflation and domestic demand."

Mr. Martin of Phillips & Drew said that the Bank of England needs to push base rates up another full point to 10 percent to pre-empt inflation. "The British economy is not going to slow down of its own accord. We're in the grips of the biggest investment boom since 1964."

Brendan Brown, an economist at County NatWest Securities, agreed that British base rates are not sufficiently high.

He noted that rates had been at 9 percent when the government allowed the pound to rise above 3 DM in early March.

The sharp rise in the British currency forced the authorities to cut interest rates to dampen speculative buying of the pound.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the OTC, consists of the most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1987, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close

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LAST AS MUCH AS YOUR MAKE?

Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: Stock, Div. Yld., Sales in 1987, High, Low, 4 P.M. Close



SPORTS

Soviets Defeat Italy, Gain Soccer Final

UTTGART — The Soviet Union, powered by two goals in minutes, defeated Italy, 2-0, Wednesday to reach the final of the European Championship...



Isiah Thomas of the Pistons, who played 28 minutes before his badly sprained ankle forced him sit out the fourth quarter, outran the Lakers' Magic Johnson to get the ball and a lay-up in the third period.

Lakers Beat Pistons by 3 For 2d Straight NBA Title

By Gordon Edes
Los Angeles Times Service
INGLEWOOD, California — It took both the quickness of a sprinter and the heart of a warthog...



The Pistons' Dennis Rodman found himself in alarming difficulty trying to shoot over Kurt Rambis of the Lakers in the second quarter.

Cash and Lendl Rally to Advance at Wimbledon

By John Feinstein
Washington Post Service
LONDON — It is a rare Grand Slam tennis tournament that goes days without a major upset...

Queen's. Lendl said. "He knows how to play on grass, all the Australian players. But even after I lost the first set, I felt okay. I was missing some shots, but I still thought I was going to be alright."

to build a bonfire around Cash. Left-handers always are dangerous at Wimbledon. ... Rod Laver, Jimmy Connors and John McEnroe, for example, on grass, the serve is vital and a left-handed serve can be extremely effective when working if the player has a game at all to back it up.

BRIDGE

had chances to win the second round didn't, he said. "The guy did that well for another set it'd have been too good. But I think he could. As it turned out, Frana tired on a warm-up afternoon and Cash, serving as the match went on, finally a three-hour, 10-minute struggle...

The Fight for a Champ's Heart and Mind

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — The headlines have little to do with boxing but everything to do with the fight for Mike Tyson's heart and mind...

because of a slight scratch over his left eye, Tyson has battered his sparring partners. At 214 pounds (96.7 kilograms) Tuesday — he still could weigh in at up to 220 — he looked sleek and quick.

Strange in French Open

PARIS — Curtis Strange, the new champion of the U.S. Open, arrived "pretty tired" Wednesday to play in the French Open...

Trammell Hits Last-Out Grand Slam As Tigers Again Stun Yankees, 7-6

By Curtis Strange
Agence France-Press
BALTIMORE — Alan Trammell capped a six-run ninth inning with a two-out grand slam home run Tuesday night, rallying Detroit to a 7-6 triumph over the New York Yankees...

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Righty made one more pitch, a ball to Trammell, before Cecilio Guante entered and ran the count full. On the next pitch, the Tigers' shortstop hit his 10th homer this year...

COREBOARD

Table with baseball scores for various games, including Detroit vs Los Angeles, Boston vs Philadelphia, and others.

TENNIS

Table with tennis scores for Wimbledon, including matches between Lendl and Cahill, and others.

TRANSITION

Table with baseball transition scores for various leagues, including American League and National League.

Major League Standings

Table with major league standings for American League and National League, showing teams like Detroit, New York, and Boston.

Advertisement for Seiko watches, featuring the Seiko logo and text: 'OFFICIAL TIMER SEIKO'.

